DUKE of
YORK
COMMANDER IN CHIEF

THE
MILITARY
PANORAMA
OR
OFFICER'S
Companion

VOL: I.

EMBELLISHED
with
Elegant and Correct
PORTRAITS
OF
Distinguished OFFICERS,
and
MILITARY PLANS.

THE Military Panorama, OR OFFICER'S COMPANION FOR *October* 1812.

EMBELLISHMENTS.

Portrait of Field-Marshal his R. H. the Duke of York, K. G. & K. B.
Map of Part of North Holland.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WE beg to return many thanks to the gentlemen who have already honored us with their correspondence on Military subjects. Their several favours shall be attended to in the order received, and according to the importance of their communications.—We again embrace this opportunity of repeating the pledge given in the Prospectus of the work being conducted on those independent principles, which alone can render it beneficial to the Officers of the Army, and best calculated to promote the interests of the profession at large.

We have to return many thanks to the author of "The Battles of the Danube and Barrosa," for the very flattering poetical address he has favoured us with on the institution of this work, and which shall appear in our next; as also for his manuscript poem of "Albuera," some extracts from which are inserted in the present number. With regard to "*The Battles of the Danube and Barrosa*," be beg to inform him, that a Critique on that production will appear in our third impression.

A review of Major Pasley's Essay on the Civil and Military Policy of this Country —of the Hon Colonel Dillon's Commentary on the Military Establishment and Defence of the British Empire—and of every new important Military Work, will appear in the ensuing numbers of the Panorama, as opportunities offer for their insertion; and every attention will be observed, to constitute this undertaking a source of general information, instruction, and useful criticism.

The work entitled "Leisure Moments in the Camp and in the Guard-Room," has been received, and we shall take the liberty of inserting the article relating to his Royal Highness the Duke of York in our second number.

A correct Biography of the MARQUIS of WELLINGTON will be given in our next; also a review of the celebrated poem on the Battle of Talavera; a continuation of the Campaigns in the Peninsula; and a variety of other interesting military matter.

33, ORCHARD-STREET, PORTMAN-SQUARE,
September 29, 1812.

PREFATORY ESSAY.

IN presenting our first number to the notice of the gallant body whose patronage and fostering care we are most anxious to acquire, it may be requisite to enter more fully into the plan of our proposed undertaking than could well be effected through the medium of a Prospectus.—We are aware also, that to the public in general, an account should be rendered of the motives which have induced the Editors of a new periodical work to devote their time and labours exclusively to the members of the Military Profession.—That profession, however, is now become so very attractive to the youth of the present age, in consequence of the many brilliant achievements of the British Army in the Peninsula, that there are very few families who have not some connections enrolled in the proud list of our military heroes.

As our professed object is, to render the MILITARY PANORAMA *an organ for general correspondence, it will be in the power of the Editor to select such literary productions as may appear best calculated to afford instructive lessons in the Art of War, and the remedy of such abuses in the system, as, notwithstanding the unremitting vigilance of the illustrious Commander in Chief, shall still be discovered to exist. It will be a most gratifying circumstance to find, that any improvements they may venture respectfully to suggest, shall be deemed deserving of consideration at Head-quarters, and the reception they have already experienced from some officers, not more distinguished by their illustrious and exalted rank than the most transcendant qualities of the head and heart, affords a very flattering prospect of future success.*

Convinced in our own minds that the military resources of Great-Britain are much greater than have yet been called into action, we shall seek every occasion to point out where the deficiencies exist, and to inspire that military ardour throughout every part of these dominions of so much importance to the security, the integrity, and the independence of the Empire.

Unconnected with any party, and disclaiming all political controversy, the character of the MILITARY PANORAMA *will soon be distinguished for integrity of principle and an unshaken patriotism, founded on the best and purest motives, the sacred love of our country, and an earnest desire to preserve by every means in our power the excellent constitution handed down by our ancestors.—Where opportunities offer, we shall have peculiar pleasure in inculcating such sentiments throughout the Army, as may have the effect of increasing the attachment they already feel for their native land, and this cannot be more effectually accomplished than by the conviction, that their merits are duly appreciated, and their interest and welfare made the subject of unceasing attention.—The late Regulations providing for the comfort of the gallant officers and soldiers who have bled in the defence of their country, cannot fail of being received with heartfelt gratitude throughout every department of the service, from the highest to the lowest ranks: some of the most interesting of those regulations will be given in each number.*

In prosecution of the plan proposed for conducting the MILITARY PANORAMA, *and to promote most effectually the benefits which the Army may derive from its extensive circulation, the Editors invite the free and unreserved correspondence of every officer on points connected with his profession, and promise a regular insertion of all such essays on Military Subjects, as, after a candid revisal, may be deemed admissible in a work of this nature.—All letters from the seat of war will be received with interest, and we shall most readily embrace the opportunity of giving such details as do not usually meet the public eye in the*

Official Dispatches.—Our own experience will teach us where to draw the line; and although we shall feel a lively satisfaction in according the just meed of praise for every act of distinguished valour, we shall at the same time be cautious not to give publicity to such remarks as may originate in a premature and perhaps mistaken view of the motives by which any officer shall appear to have been actuated in the discharge of his duty.

We entertain a sanguine hope that the Officers of the Army will embrace the opportunity now afforded them, of publishing their sentiments on Military matters, as the want of a proper channel for the communication of their ideas, has occasioned many useful hints and valuable information being lost to the service.—But, while we eagerly court discussion, we must ever deprecate that violence of language, alike detrimental to the cause of truth, and the promulgation of knowledge, as inimical to the feelings of polished society.

This candid avowal of the principles by which we propose to be governed, and of the conduct we shall adopt in our literary undertaking, will, we respectfully trust, meet with the most liberal interpretation from all classes into whose hands this first number shall find its way, and insure a continuance of that support already so generally promised to the conductors of the MILITARY PANORAMA.

However solicitous of meeting with universal patronage, we are fully sensible that it is to the most arduous exertions alone we wust be indebted for a favourable reception of the MILITARY PANORAMA. *Hence the spirit in which this publication has been undertaken will be found to pervade all its arrangements, and the Editors confidently anticipate the approbation of a discerning public, on witnessing the elegance of its Typography, and the very ingenious manner in which the Engravings shall be executed, an artist of superior talents having been expressly engaged for*

the purpose of conducting this important department of the MILITARY PANORAMA.

We entertain a sanguine hope that the Biographical part of our publication will prove not less interesting to the Officers of the Army than acceptable to the public at large, and render the work a valuable addition to the library of the gentleman and scholar, as a faithful record of military events.

We conceive that to urge any further claims to the notice of the British Army, is now rendered unnecessary.—Having fairly stated the motives which have induced us to undertake the present work, we shall finally observe, that the MILITARY PANORAMA is conducted by gentlemen who have no concern or interest in any publication of a similar nature, and by its own intrinsic merits they are prepared to stand or fall.

His Royal Highness

FREDERICK DUKE OF YORK,

Commander in Chief.

Engraved for the Military Panorama by H. R. Cook from a Miniature by W. Haines.

London Published Octr. 1 1812 by P. Martin Orchard Street Portman Square.

THE

Military Panorama,

OR

OFFICER's COMPANION for OCTOBER 1812.

MILITARY BIOGRAPHY.

Field Marshal His Royal Highness the ***DUKE*** *of* ***YORK,*** *K. G. & K. B.*

WE embrace with avidity the earliest opportunity of attempting to give a biographical sketch of the illustrious personage who has long filled, with so much credit to himself, and lasting benefit to his country, the very high and distinguished situation of Commander-in-Chief; and it coincides not only with our own feelings, but we conceive it a tribute of respect due to the whole army, to commence this part of our labours with a short, yet accurate, memoir of its illustrious Head.

In performing the important task of delineating the character of His Royal Highness, we shall confine ourselves chiefly to the events of his military career, in the course of which, the Duke of York acquired that experience and knowledge in the Art of War which has enabled him to discharge the duties of his high office in such a manner as to have gained the approbation of his sovereign and the unbounded devotedness, the respect, esteem, and lively gratitude, of the whole army. Whether we look to the excellent system introduced throughout every branch of the service under the immediate direction of His Royal Highness, or to those noble institutions founded and protected by his fostering care, for the relief of the maimed and veteran soldiers, and the comfort of the widows and children of those who have bravely fallen in defence of their country's dearest rights; the Duke of York, from whose expansive mind and feeling heart all have originated, must be considered as having contributed most essentially to the present military renown

of the British arms, and justly entitled to the appellation of *the Soldier's friend.*

From his infancy, the illustrious subject of this memoir was destined to the profession of arms, and in order to attain a thorough knowledge of this important science, the early studies of His Royal Highness were particularly directed to that object, in pursuance of which, when arrived at a more mature age, he attended the reviews of the immortal Frederick at Potsdam, and made himself minutely acquainted with the theory of Prussian discipline, at that time considered the model for imitation by every military man.

Thus eminently gifted, His Royal Highness returned to England in the autumn of 1791, with his amiable bride, the Princess Royal of Prussia, and in the enjoyment of domestic felicity, and a renewal of that intimacy in which he had formerly lived with his illustrious and accomplished brother, the Heir Apparent, his days passed tranquilly, until the revolutionary war broke forth on the Continent, which excited in no common degree, a thirst for military glory in the breast of His Royal Highness.

The British government having judged it expedient to aid the allied army which had entered France, by the presence and co-operation of a respectable force, the Duke of York with 6000 chosen troops was dispatched to their assistance. In several actions which took place after their arrival, His Royal Highness gave repeated proofs of personal intrepidity and consummate military talent.—After a series of advantages, the allied army sat down before Valenciennes, and such were the admirable dispositions made under the superintendance of His Royal Highness, that this place, one of the strongest fortresses in Europe, surrendered in the short space of six weeks.—Affairs at this time wore so promising an aspect, that the Duke of York was induced to make an attempt upon Dunkirk, which failed, principally from the non-arrival of a naval armament destined to co-operate in the siege.

In the beginning of 1794, the Duke of York returned to England in order to consult with ministers as to the operations of the ensuing campaign, and having imparted that information which the knowledge of late events had enabled His Royal Highness to give with accuracy and effect, the Duke returned to his post, after an absence of a few weeks, and his appearance excited the warmest enthusiasm throughout his gallant army.

As soon as the season permitted, the allied army commenced the campaign by the siege of Landreci, which General Pichegru, one of the most distinguished officers in the republican army, attempted to relieve on the 24th of April, three days previous to its surrender.—On this occasion Pichegru made a desperate effort to overwhelm the allied army with superior numbers, but in vain, and his attacks upon the British were met and repulsed by the Duke of York, with a coolness and judgment which totally disconcerted the enemy's manœuvres, and materially contributed to the success of the day.

After this event, the British troops under the command of His Royal Highness were stationed at Tournay, while General Clairfait and the Prince of Saxe Cobourg, with their respective armies, endeavoured separately to make head against the republican forces, and maintain their ground in Flanders; but, notwithstanding the greatest exertions of those distinguished officers, they were compelled to retire, and the Duke of York's situation at Tournay being in consequence rendered extremely critical, His Royal Highness suddenly broke up from that position, and retired by forced marches to Antwerp. About the same time the Earl of Moira landed at Ostend, with a reinforcement of 10,000 men, and after encountering innumerable difficulties in his march through a hostile country, at a most inclement season of the year, his lordship succeeded in forming a junction with the Duke of York.

The Austrians having previous to this period evacuated West Flanders, and the republican army now rapidly advancing upon Antwerp, being not less than 80,000 strong, His Royal Highness deemed it necessary to retire from this fortress, and on the 10th of September, the British troops took post upon the right bank of the Maes, a short distance from the village of Grave.

Whatever prudence and skill could accomplish, was resorted to by the Duke of York, to retrieve the unfortunate state of affairs, and the dilemma in which he found himself placed by the unexpected retreat of the Austrians.—The French, however, daily increasing in numbers, pressed rapidly upon the British troops, who now enfeebled by disease and suffering from the rigour of the climate, retired to Bremen, from whence the remains of this gallant army embarked for England; thus terminating a campaign which at one period certainly promised a more fortunate result.

During the long and painful marches, which the British troops

were compelled to make before reaching their point of embarkation, the feelings of His Royal Highness prompted him to alleviate their miseries by every means in his power, and the example of patience in the midst of his own disappointments, which the illustrious Duke on all occasions exhibited to his gallant troops, placed his character in that estimable point of view with the whole army, which the merits of His Royal Highness have ever since maintained.

In February 1795, His Majesty was graciously pleased to nominate his illustrious son, Commander-in-Chief, an appointment not only peculiarly gratifying to the army, but which has also eventually proved replete with incalculable advantages to the nation, by exalting its military character in the eyes of the world, and this most desirable object has been effected by the indefatigable zeal of His Royal Highness, in remedying abuses, and adopting such improvements in the system, as naturally occurred to his ardent and enquiring mind. The experience His Royal Highness had attained in military affairs, united to the utmost solidity of judgment, and these advantages heightened by his natural urbanity of manners, soon reconciled those veteran officers, who affected to deprecate any change in the system they had been so long accustomed to, and his steady perseverance in new modelling the army, was at length admitted to be productive of the most essential benefit to the service.

Whilst thus engaged in discharging, with an unremitting attention, the duties of his high official situation, the expedition to Holland was determined upon, under the impression that the people would eagerly flock to the British standard, with a view of escaping from the thraldom of the French Republic; and his Royal Highness was appointed to the command of a powerful army, destined, in the event of effecting the deliverance of Holland, and reinstating the Statholder, to co-operate with Austria in checking the encroachments of her now dreaded and powerful neighbour.

The first division of the army was embarked in the month of July, the remainder in the latter end of August and beginning of September, but the unfavourable state of the weather, and other unforeseen circumstances, prevented the first division, commanded by Sir Ralph Abercrombie, arriving on the coast of Holland until the 27th of August; on which day a landing was effected at the Helder, in spite of the serious resistance made by a determined enemy.

The British immediately advanced, which movement hastened the surrender of the Dutch Fleet in the Texel to Vice-Admiral Mitchell, and thus early a principal object of the expedition was attained.

The Duke of York having joined Sir Ralph Abercrombie with the main body of his army, consisting of thirty thousand men including Russian auxiliaries, lost not a moment in making the necessary dispositions for advancing into the country. The enemy was posted in considerable numbers at Alkmaer, but, undismayed by the strength of their position, his Royal Highness having formed his army into four columns, on the 19th of September 1799, six days after his landing, moved forward to the attack.

The leading column under the command of the Russian General de Hermaun, consisting of twelve Russian battalions, the 7th light dragoons commanded by Lord Paget, and a brigade of infantry under Major-General Manners, took post on the Sand Hills, closely observed by a division of the enemy, who held the high ground stretching down to the coast. The second division under the orders of General Dundas, comprised two squadrons of the 11th light dragoons, the brigade of guards commanded by Major-General Burrard, and his Highness Prince William of Gloucester's brigade of infantry. This column formed a point *d'appui* for the first, with which Lieutenant-General Dundas received orders to co-operate, after the first advantages should have been gained over the enemy.

Lieutenant-General Sir James Pulteney led the third column, which consisted of two squadrons of the 11th light dragoons, Major-General Don's and Major-General Coote's brigades of infantry; and was directed to possess himself of the great road, leading to Alkmaer; and Sir Ralph Abercrombie, having under his command two squadrons of the eighteenth light dragoons, and the brigade of guards under General D'Oyley, the brigades of infantry of the Earls of Chatham and Cavan, Major-General Moore and Colonel Macdonald, formed the reserve of the combined army, whose main object was to turn the enemy's right flank, which rested on the Zuyder Zee.

A variety of obstacles presented themselves to oppose the progress of the allied troops, yet full of confidence in their illustrious leader, and burning with ardour to meet the enemy, the divisions commenced their march, and gained some advantages in their first attacks;

but the country was so completely intersected with canals and ditches, that the Duke of York judged it expedient to content himself with retaining his original position during the continuance of the rainy season. Meanwhile preparations were made for achieving the other objects of the expedition, and the weather having become more favourable, his Royal Highness, on the 2d of October, directed a general attack to be made on the posts occupied by the enemy.

Sir Ralph Abercrombie, who commanded the right wing of the army on this occasion, had the distinguished good fortune to make the first impression on the French line.—Sir Ralph was ably supported by General Dundas, who commanded the centre; and Major-General Burrard, with his brigade of foot guards, made a forward movement from the left with such rapidity as to defy all opposition, and the enemy being totally repulsed, in the course of the same night retreated from their posts on the Lang Dyke, at Bergen, and along the Sand Hills, extending to Egmont op Zee. The British remained in *bivouac* during the whole of this night, and next morning, the 3d of October, advanced and occupied the enemy's former ground.

This victory, obtained in a climate particularly fatal to the British troops, and under circumstances of the most discouraging nature, reflected the highest honor on the distinguished commander, who, with his characteristic liberality, was pleased to ascribe the success of his Majesty's arms in this great contest, to the invincible ardour, the persevering exertions, and excellent discipline of the officers and troops under his command; and his Royal Highness was further pleased to express himself under particular obligations to Sir Ralph Abercrombie and Lieutenant-General Dundas, for the very able manner in which they conducted their respective columns to the points of attack.

The loss of the enemy was estimated at 4000 killed; we took 300 prisoners, seven pieces of cannon, and several tumbrils of ammunition, while the killed and wounded of the combined army amounted to about 1200 men.

On the 6th, his Royal Highness having determined to follow up the advantages he had already gained, advanced a part of his army, and meeting with but a trifling opposition, obtained possession of several villages. Major-General D'Essen, who was directed to attack a height with a column of Russian infantry, in the front of the post

they were intended to occupy at Borcum, experienced such a vigorous resistance, that Sir Ralph Abercrombie was ordered to his support: the action then became general, and did not terminate until night, when the enemy, who had suffered considerably, retired, leaving the field in possession of the victors, whose loss on this day amounted to nearly 2000 men, of whom two-thirds were the Russian auxiliaries.

Previous to the arrival of the Duke of York in Holland, the armies of the Republic had experienced a great reverse of fortune in Switzerland, Suabia, and Italy. General Jourdan had been defeated, in Shaffhausen the French were compelled to retreat, Marshal Suwarrow had forced the passage of the Adda, Milan was occupied, and Mantua besieged: these circumstances, added to the repeated successes of the illustrious Duke, raised the expectations of his country to a great height; and the occupation of Alkmaer appeared to warrant the fulfilment of their sanguine hopes. The information, however, which his Royal Highness had now an opportunity of acquiring, in consequence of his advance into the country, was of a nature which seemed to preclude the prospect of any further advantages being gained by the allied arms. The enemy had been strongly reinforced, and the disposition of the Dutch, upon which much stress had been laid, and expectations formed by the British government, previous to the sailing of the expedition, was found decidedly inimical; and it was probable from the awe inspired by the presence of the Republican forces, that the inhabitants of the country adopted every means in their power to harass and impede the progress of the British troops.

To those disadvantages must be added the very advanced season of the year when operations had commenced, the reinforcements which the French army were daily receiving, the nature of the country, intersected with canals and ditches, the difficulty of procuring supplies and of communication, owing to the state of the roads, and above all the epidemical fever, incidental to that noxious climate, from which the army had already most severely suffered—yet still the spirit of the troops was unbroken, and the confidence in their illustrious Chief entire.

In consequence of the intelligence which had been received from various quarters, his Royal Highness was led to consider the practicability of maintaining the possession of that country he had

A MAP of the TEXEL and VLIETER ROADS with the COUNTRY of HOLLAND as far south as the HAGUE: Intended to Illuftrate the Operations of the Expedition under HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS the DUKE of YORK.

London Published by P. MARTIN (late of the Firm of CUTHELL & MARTIN) for the MILITARY PANORAMA. Engraved by Lacy

already gained, or, relinquishing the whole, to embark with his gallant army for England.

It was not without extreme regret that his Royal Highness was compelled to admit the necessity of this latter consideration, but, the enemy continuing daily to receive reinforcements, and even menacing his communication with the fleet, it became at length necessary to adopt this course, which had the entire sanction of his veteran co-adjutor Sir Ralph Abercrombie.

The necessary preparations being made, the Duke of York withdrew the main body of his army from Alkmaer, and fell back upon the heights of Shakerboorg. This position proving untenable, and exposed to the incessant attacks of the enemy, who, however, paid dearly for his temerity, a further retreat was determined upon, and the left of the army accordingly retired upon Cohorn.

While covering the retreat with his brigade of infantry, his Highness Prince William of Gloucester gave proofs of that heroic intrepidity, and fearless contempt of death, the characteristic of his august family, and, although exposed to imminent danger, his horse being killed under him, continued to animate his troops by the greatest personal exertions.

The Duke of York, desirous of obtaining the sanction of government to a measure, which the formidable obstacles already mentioned, and the increasing numbers of the enemy, rendered every day more necessary, namely, the evacuation of the country, sent Colonel, now General Brownrigg, who was employed as Secretary to his Royal Highness, to England, and his representations produced the immediate recal of the troops.

It is impossible to dismiss this part of the subject without an observation, coinciding with the general sense of the nation respecting the expedition, which had to struggle with more disadvantages than any that had ever previously left the shores of Britain. Well aware of the obstacles he had to encounter, and the many difficulties which were opposed to the success of the expedition, yet his Royal Highness shrunk not from the task imposed upon him, and the example of his chearfulness and self-denial in the midst of numerous privations, diffused a most salutary spirit throughout the whole army. It was universally allowed, that, to obtain the whole of the proposed object, his Royal Highness should have been enabled to land in the month of June, when the climate might have proved more congenial

to the British troops. Here was a fatal loss of time, which no efforts on the part of the illustrious Duke could repair, although no commander ever evinced more anxiety in the discharge of his important duties, and greater resources of mind to meet the difficulties with which he had to contend than his Royal Highness: the only practicable object was the capitulation of the Dutch fleet; and it is the opinion of many, that the operations of the army should have finished after that event was accomplished. While separating, therefore, the policy of this expedition from the command with which the Duke of York was invested, every candid mind must allow, that, under the many trying circumstances in which he was placed, his Royal Highness displayed, on every occasion, the talent and ability of a most able and accomplished general. Whatever disappointment was felt by the country on the failure of this attempt to relieve Holland from the subjugation of France, and in whatever degree the measures of government were criticised, there yet seemed to be but one sentiment as to the conduct of the Duke of York, whose eager desire to serve his country had alone induced him to accept the command of this ill-fated expedition.

At a future period we shall take an opportunity of entering more minutely into the history of the expedition, and the causes of its failure; as far, however, as we are disposed at present to offer an opinion, the operations were planned under an impression entertained by the British Government that the Dutch would eagerly embrace the opportunity of freeing themselves from the yoke of France on the appearance of a British army, who had certainly no hostile intentions, nor any mercenary views in regard to the independence of Holland.—The inhabitants, however, were of too phlegmatic a character, to avail themselves of the occasion, and have now to mourn the fatal supineness with which they beheld the efforts of Great-Britain for their deliverance, and to restore the hereditary Prince of Orange to his dominions.

Returned to England, the Duke of York again devoted the whole of his time to the amelioration of the military system, in which he succeeded to his most sanguine wish, and it must be universally admitted, that owing to the many wise regulations which have been issued by His Royal Highness, the British army at this moment presents a model of perfection to every other military nation in the world.—By this wise consolidation of our military force, the British

empire has attained the most distinguished rank in the political world, and alone presents an insuperable bar to the boundless ambition of the French Chief, whose policy it was, while admitting the value of our navy, to depreciate in the eyes of Europe the military resources of Great Britain; but recent events have contributed to place the exploits of the army on the same splendid pre-eminence her naval heroes have so justly acquired.

From the proud feeling inspired by this last consideration, we turn with regret to state, that in the midst of the cares attendant upon his official duties, and while exerting his splendid talents to increase the glory of Great-Britain by the consolidation of her vast military resources, an attempt was preparing to deprive his country of the services of this accomplished prince.—A becoming deference to the respectable assembly where certain charges originated and were allowed to be exhibited against the Duke of York, compels us to forbear making those observations which a dispassionate view of the conduct of the principal performers excites in our bosoms. On this painful occasion the Duke of York behaved with the greatest magnanimity, and finding that the efforts of some individuals had succeeded in placing his actions in a most unfavourable point of view, His Royal Highness waited upon His Majesty and tendered his resignation. Few events in the life of our revered Sovereign were of a nature to have wounded his feelings so deeply: he beheld in this sad moment the idolized son, whose every exertion had been made for the security of his crown and advancement of his kingdom's military glory, driven by a keen sense of injured honor to resign the high situation which no one had ever previously filled with such distinguished ability.

While the country at large deplored the retirement of the Royal Duke, the army deeply participated in the general feeling; but the habits of subordination to which they were accustomed, condemned them to bear their misfortune in silence; confident, however, that the time was approaching when the mists of prejudice would vanish before a conviction of the truth.—That day at length arrived when the wishes of the country at large were consulted by the illustrious Heir Apparent, and the Duke of York once more consented to fill the appointment to which his extraordinary merits so justly entitle him.

For the benefit of those who have not had the advantage of a personal intercourse with His Royal Highness, it may be proper to add a few concluding remarks.

Impressed with the necessity of paying the most unremitting attention to his official duties, the Duke of York is regular in his attendance at the Horse Guards, and the greater part of every day is devoted to business. Although the officers at the head of the several departments of the army are all men of eminent talent and experience, yet every arrangement, even the most minute, must be submitted to His Royal Highness previous to its being adopted; and the regulations issued from time to time, principally emanate from his own enlightened mind. Tuesdays and Fridays are the days on which His Royal Highness gives audience, and as officers of every rank are allowed to approach his person, and state their business, the Duke of York while receiving their communications with the most winning condescension and polite affability, is enabled to form an estimate of the talents of those who address him; and the frequency of his levees, and the number of officers who are encouraged to pay their personal respects, by the gracious reception of the Commander-in-Chief, give full employment to his discriminating powers.—Hence there are very few, if any, officers in the army, who are not personally known to the Duke of York, and their merits justly appreciated.—The selection of His Majesty's Aides-de-Camps is alone a sufficient proof of the anxiety manifested by His Royal Highness for the good of the service, as the officers nominated to this most honourable distinction are indebted for their appointment principally to their military talents and conduct in the field.

We cannot take leave of the Duke of York without expressing our most fervent hope, that, His Royal Highness may long continue to watch over the interests of the army, which under his able direction has arrived at a degree of improvement unprecedented in the annals of any other military nation in the world.

MAJOR-GENERAL ROBERT CRAWFORD.

THE task of a biographer is rendered highly grateful and pleasing to his feelings, when he reviews the conduct of a departed soldier, whose life has been spent with glory in his country's cause; and such are our sensations in recording the services of the late Major-General Robert Crawford.—This gallant and distinguished officer entered the army in the year 1779, at the early age of fifteen, and served four years as a subaltern in the 25th regiment of foot. His early genius, firmness, daring spirit, and candour, obtained the patronage and friendship of his colonel, the late Sir Charles Stewart, which were extended to him in consequence of the perseverance he evinced for the attainment of a thorough knowledge in the different branches of military science. Having been promoted to a company when nineteen, he attended the reviews at Potsdam, and visited the principal theatres of the wars on the Continent, where he devoted his time to the prosecution of military studies, and pursued them with such close application and unremitting ardour, as to become inferior to no officer in Europe in military tactics, or less deeply read in military history. During the three years he remained on the Continent, he collected a store of knowledge proportionate to the zeal he displayed.

On his return from the Continent, Captain Crawford became desirous for some active employment on foreign service: we consequently find him immediately after, employed in India under Lord Cornwallis.—Here he served two campaigns, commanding the 75th regiment as eldest Captain, and distinguished himself wherever an occasion presented. On returning to England in 1794, Colonel, now Lieutenant-General, Charles Crawford, who was employed by the British government on a military mission to the Austrian armies, expressed a wish for the assistance of his brother, and they served together during the campaigns of 1795, 1796, and 1797. Lieutenant-General Charles Crawford being severely wounded, this gallant officer had the superintendance of the mission entrusted to him, in the discharge of which, a further occasion was afforded for the exercise of those splendid talents and literary abilities nature had endowed him with, and which he had so richly cultivated.

In 1798, an invasion of Ireland being apprehended, he was appointed Deputy Quarter-Master-General of that country, and on the attempt made by Humbolt, the extensive knowledge Lieutenant-Colonel Crawford displayed, obtained from his former commander, Lord Cornwallis, and Lord Lake, the warmest marks of approbation, as expressed in their accounts to government, viz. "*On Lieutenant-Colonel Crawford's zeal, spirit, and abilities too much cannot be said,*" and all Ireland joined in his praises.—In 1799, he was again employed on a military mission to the Austrian armies in Switzerland, where he remained until the expedition to Holland under the command of His Royal Highness the Duke of York, when Lieutenant-Colonel Crawford was appointed Deputy Quarter-Master-General, and directed to proceed to that country. Throughout that unfortunate, but glorious, campaign to British valour, he displayed a continued series of ability and military skill which met with the approbation of his illustrious commander.

In 1807, Brigadier-General Crawford served under Lieutenant-General Whitelocke in the expedition against Buenos Ayres, and commanded the light brigade, which formed the advanced guard of the army, consisting of eight companies of light infantry, a detachment of recruits, about seventy of the 71st regiment, and eight companies of the 95th or rifle corps. In this disastrous expedition no officer was more distinguished than Brigadier-General Crawford, whose opinion it was, that if the main body of the army had been in a situation to support his advanced corps on the 2d of July, which repulsed the enemy, taking twelve pieces of artillery, and pursued them to the entrance of Buenos Ayres, he was convinced the town would have been carried with ease.—In the subsequent operations of that army, the fortitude and perseverance of General Crawford were particularly conspicuous.—His division was the first to enter the town, and a principal part of them fell victims to the fury of the inhabitants, who from their houses assailed the British troops in a manner which afforded little opportunity of retaliation or even of defence.

In October 1808, Major-General Crawford accompanied the expedition from Falmouth under Sir David Baird, and commanded the light division of that army. In the advance and retreat of those troops he lost no opportunity of exerting himself where ability or

courage could be exercised. On the 29th of July, the day after the battle of Talavera, he joined the army of Lord Wellington, having made an extraordinary march of twelve Spanish leagues, nearly fifty miles, in the short space of twenty-four hours.

The several actions in which Major-General Crawford has been since engaged, have served to increase his reputation, both as a tactician and a brave officer.—How fully we are warranted in making this assertion, a reference to the gazettes of Lord Wellington will readily prove. After the fall of Cuidad Rodrigo, the light division of the combined army under Brigadier-General Crawford, consisting of the first battalions of the 43d;—52d, and 95th regiments, detachments of the 14th and 16th light dragoons, 1st hussars King's German legions, Captain Ross's troop of horse artillery, and 1st and 3d Portuguese caçadores—light infantry,—amounting in the whole to about 4000 infantry, and 600 cavalry, was attacked in its position near Almeira, by a corps of the enemy, greatly superior in numbers with respect to infantry and artillery, and supported by a body of from 3 to 4000 cavalry. From Marshal Massena's official dispatch, containing a statement of the force to which General Crawford was opposed on this occasion, it appears that the cavalry consisted of five regiments, which are generally from 6 to 700 each; and that the whole of the infantry of Marshal Ney's corps was present, with the exception of one regiment. The infantry of this corps, according to the intercepted official returns, amounted at that time to upwards of 22,000 effective men. The force therefore with which Marshals Massena and Ney advanced to attack the light division on the morning of the 24th of July, 1810, amounted to 20,000 infantry and from 3 to 4000 cavalry. After a most gallant defence of his post, General Crawford withdrew the troops through the defiles and winding paths, one of the most difficult operations in war, to the bridge across the Coa, which the enemy made three fruitless attempts to pass, in each of which he was repulsed with considerable loss. The whole of the light division in this affair behaved with the greatest gallantry, and the 3d caçadores, commanded by Colonel Elder, were highly spoken of by General Crawford. The loss of the combined army amounted to—British, five officers, twenty-one men killed; twenty-one officers, 153 men wounded; one officer, seventy-three men missing. Por-

tuguese—four men killed; one officer, thirty-one men wounded; nine men missing *.

Subsequently, in the battle of Busaco, and in the storming of Cuidad Rodrigo, Major-General Crawford reared for himself a monument of military fame. On the latter occasion his division attacked the strong works on the hill of St. Francisco, which was taken by storm in a very short time. The success of this operation enabled the British to break ground within 600 yards of Cuidad Rodrigo.—In the general attack, which followed on the 19th of January, 1811, Major-General Crawford commanded the fourth column, which comprised the 43d, 52d, and part of the 95th regiments. This division attacked the breaches on the left, in front of the suburbs of Cuidad Rodrigo, and covered the left of the attack of the principal breach by the troops of the 3d division, under that distinguished officer, the late Major-General Mackennon. The forward manner in which Major-General Crawford led his troops to the attack at the left, and the other Generals of brigades at the different points, caused the surrender of the place within half an hour from the commencement of the storm. Whilst leading the division, and the foremost in the atttack, Major-General Crawford received a severe and fatal wound, which terminated his gallant career on the 24th;—a wound, which, in the words of Lord Wellington, "*deprived his Majesty of the services, and him of the*
"*assistance of an Officer of tried talents and experience, who was an*
"*ornament to his profession, and was calculated to render the most*
"*important services to his country.*"

The character drawn of this departed hero by the brightest star in military glory, might render it almost useless to add any further comments, but some description of so distinguished an officer's private character will not prove unacceptable to the army, and be an act of justice to his family.—In his person † General Crawford was below the middle size, but his air was commanding, and the animated expression of his countenance denoted the energetic qualities of his mind. As an husband, a parent, a brother, friend,

* In the concluding pages of this number we have given a document Major-General Crawford published in contradiction of the false assertions contained in Marshal Massena's report of the action near Almeida.

† We regret very much not being able to give a portrait of this officer, none having ever been taken.

companion, and enlightened officer, Major-General Crawford's loss is irreparable: the strength and fertility of his imagination rendered his society not only agreeable, but instructive, and obtained him the esteem of all who had the honour of his acquaintance. He was devoted to his profession, loved his country, her laws, religion and government. The diligence and regularity which he always exhibited in the performance of his military duties, made him desirous of producing like qualities in those under his command, and he proved himself the soldier's true friend in strictly enforcing military discipline, in protecting the situation of his brother veterans, and administering to their personal comforts, which alone are the concomitants of true courage and of a gallant British soldier. Of such a man, notwithstanding his military talents, during a service of thirty-two years, were too exalted to allow his memory to fall into the abyss of oblivion, it is necessary some memorial should be recorded, and we hope this attempt may be considered a tribute of justice, admiration, and respect to departed merit, to the officers of the army, and to those near relations who have still further cause to deplore the irreparable loss of this truly brave and meritorious officer.

The highest military honours were observed to the remains of Major-General Crawford.—The Commander-in-Chief, with all the Staff—the British, Portuguese, and Spanish troops engaged at Cuidad Rodrigo, attended to pay their last duties of regard to him whose actions had so often been the theme of their praise. To the breach where he had so nobly fought, and received the fatal wound, his body was supported by the soldiers of the light division he commanded, and consigned to an honorable grave in the presence of thousands. General Stewart was chief mourner, attended by Capt. William Campbell, Lieutenant Hood of the 52d regiment, and Lieutenant Shawe of the 43d regiment, Aid-de-Camps to the gallant hero.

"For those in glory's grave who sleep
"Weep fondly, but, exulting, weep!"

CAMPAIGNS IN THE PENINSULA.

This narrative will be continued in each succeeding number, and will be elucidated by Maps and Plans describing the different lines of march made by the British troops in the course of their operations.—We flatter ourselves that it will not only be found interesting, but minutely correct, as we believe our information on the various points it embraces to be derived from sources whereon the greatest reliance may be placed.

WHOEVER undertakes the task of recording cotemporary events, will find greater difficulty in giving an air of impartiality to his statements than if he were to employ his pen in relating the occurrences of former ages. There is such a propensity in the human mind to view the passing objects with reference to our peculiar feelings and prejudices, that the most unbiassed writer will rarely succeed in obtaining a general approval of his labours, even while he evinces a studious desire to cloath his subject in the language of truth, and impart to his pages the grace and dignity of history. Undismayed, however, by this consideration, we shall avail ourselves of the resources within our reach, and endeavour to convey a just idea of the transactions in the Peninsula with that accuracy and precision which their importance demands, and the aid of authentic documents will, we entertain a sanguine hope, enable us satisfactorily to accomplish.

The annals of modern times cannot furnish a parallel to the atrocious scenes which the ambition of Buonaparte has led him to commit with a view of subverting the independence of Spain, and degrading this once powerful kingdom into a province of the French empire. At this period the whole Spanish nation appeared in the eyes of Europe to be sunk in sloth and superstition; the nobility were enervated by debauchery, no portion seemed to remain of its former warlike character, and every thing promised to favour the designs of the French chief. Owing to the imbecility of its sovereign, Charles the Fourth, the government had long been swayed by a weak and worthless minion, the Prince of Peace, whom the criminal partiality of the queen had elevated from a private station

to the first rank in the state. This person was entirely devoted to the interests of the French ruler, and through his means the treasures of the Indies found their way into the coffers of France, and the resources of the Spanish monarchy were placed at his absolute disposal. But Buonaparte was not to be satisfied with the advantages he thus derived, and no sooner were the campaigns of 1807 in Russia and Poland successfully terminated, than his ambitious views were directed to the subjugation of the whole Peninsula. Under the mask of friendship, the French armies entered Spain, and the most humiliating terms were at the same time dictated to the Prince Regent of Portugal, for the purpose of inducing him to shut his ports against the commerce of his most ancient and faithful ally, the king of Great-Britain.

Buonaparte knew well the weakness of those with whom he had to contend. Spain was without an army, the only regular force having been previously sent out of the country to co-operate with the French in the north of Europe, under the command of the Marquis de la Romana, and at this critical period was stationed, by the policy of the French chief, in a remote corner of the world, on the shores of the Baltic. The early movements of the invader were crowned with complete success, and having, by the assistance of the traitor Godoy, inveigled Charles to give him the meeting at Bayonne in the quality of a Mediator betwixt him and his son the prince of Asturias, Buonaparte prevailed upon the weak monarch, then completely in his power, to relinquish his crown by a formal act, in which the prince of Asturias was also compelled to join; after which he carried the royal family prisoners to France, and placed his brother Joseph on the throne of the Bourbons. Although the Spanish nation had till now submitted in silence to the dictates of the French government, yet this act of treachery roused their ancient spirit, and the patriotism they displayed was hailed by Great-Britain with that noble sympathy which has ever since induced her to take an active part in this most interesting cause. Independent, however, of the feeling which has so generously prompted her to assist the Peninsula in its long and ardent struggle for liberty and independence, Great-Britain could not behold without alarm the strides of the Usurper, to whom the possession of these immense territories would afford new and most ample means of annoyance fatal to the security of her own dominions.

The noble and glorious efforts made by the Spaniards to preserve themselves from the thraldom of France, called forth the generosity and spirit of the British nation, and the voice of the country loudly applauded the intention of government to give them every possible aid. Arms, ammunition, and money, were poured into Spain, and an offer of troops also made. To a people ignorant of warfare, and unprepared for attack, all were acceptable, and their gratitude was unbounded. The Spanish military being undisciplined and untutored in the art of war, it was in vain to expect they could be enabled for a length of time to make head successfully against the veteran troops of France, and accordingly Great-Britain announced her intention to become a principal in the arduous contest.

Meanwhile a demand was made upon Portugal, that she should relinquish the possession of her fleet, pay a contribution of four millions of crusades, and totally exclude from her ports British vessels and commerce. Preparations had been previously made for the embarkation of the Prince Regent and the Royal Family on board the Portuguese fleet, and an English squadron, under the command of Sir Sydney Smith, lay at the mouth of the Tagus, either for the purpose of blockading the port, or conveying the Royal Family to the Brazils.

The Prince Regent, anxious if possible to retain the sovereignty of his European dominions, hoped to conciliate the favor of Buonaparte by a tame submission to his terms, and accordingly on the 22d of October he issued a proclamation, in which he announced his intention of acceding to the cause of the continent; and on the 8th of November he gave an order to sequester British property, and detain all the British subjects who still remained in the country. Lord Strangford, the British minister, having failed in all his representations to the court of Lisbon, demanded his passports, and went on board the fleet the 17th of the same month.

Notwithstanding these sacrifices on the part of the Prince Regent, and the anxiety he appeared to evince in courting the favour of his new ally, it became evident that Buonaparte was determined to make himself master of the kingdom. The French army, under the command of General Junot, entered Portugal on the 18th of November, 1807, and was accompanied by a division of Spanish troops under French officers, whose well-known aversion to their neighbours was made subservient on this occasion to promote the

views of the invader in the conquest of Portugal, and also prevent their interference with the designs he meditated against the independence of their own country.

The advanced guard of the French army reached Abrantes before it was known at Lisbon that they had passed the frontier, and the general conclusion was, that the object of General Junôt in hazarding a march over the inhospitable mountains of Beira, was to seize upon the person of the Prince Regent.

The French army continued to advance rapidly upon the capital, there being no Portuguese force to oppose them, and the Prince Regent, alarmed for his personal safety on the near approach of the enemy, notwithstanding the disposition he had shewn to comply with Buonaparte's demands, now listened to the propositions of the English minister in a conference which he had granted at Lord Strangford's request; and on the 29th of November the Portuguese fleet, having the royal family on board, left the Tagus in view of the French army, encamped in the vicinity of Lisbon. A number of persons attached to the court were also received on board the fleet, which proceeded under convoy of Sir Sydney Smith to the Brazils, and the queen of Portugal, who had long been disordered with a religious melancholy, for which medical assistance had been sent from England, derived considerable benefit from the voyage.

The English admiral, with his characteristic gallantry, had proposed to land the seamen and marines of his squadron, and place Lisbon in a state of defence; but the Prince Regent was desirous to spare the effusion of blood in what he conceived would prove an unavailing contest.

Previous to his departure, the Prince Regent had appointed a Council of Regency, who were suffered to retain their nominal functions until the first of February, 1808, when General Jûnot assumed the government of the kingdom, declaring at the same time by a decree, that the Prince Regent had renounced his sovereignty. Heavy taxes were immediately imposed, a great per centage on which became the property of the General.—His financial decree was as follows:

"We, the General in Chief of the French army, have decreed, "and do decree—that a contribution of forty millions of crusades "shall be levied in the following manner: All English property to

" be ransomed. All the gold and plate of all the churches, chapels, " and fraternities, shall be sent to the mint within fifteen days; in " failure whereof the parties shall pay four times the value. All " archbishops, bishops, prelates, and superiors of religious orders of " both sexes, regular and secular congregations possessing landed " property or capitals at interest, to contribute two-thirds of their " annual produce, in case such annual produce does not exceed " 16,000 crusades; but should it exceed that sum, three-fourths " As a modification, they will be exempted from paying tithes for " the present year. Returns to be made within fifteen days, and " if incorrect, to pay double.—All persons possessing church livings " from six to eight hundred milreas, to contribute two-thirds; if it " exceeds that sum, three-fourths.—All receivers of tythes to send " in returns of the same.—Knights of the three Military Orders and " of Malta, to contribute two-thirds of the annual produce of their " commanderies.—All holders of grants from the crown to pay " double the amount of their hitherto annual contributions.—All " house-holders in Lisbon to contribute a moiety of their rents by " valuation.—All holders of land shall pay this year double the amount " of the tythes imposed upon them.—All persons keeping horses, " mules, or servants, shall pay double the tax for the same.—All pub- " lic buildings and establishments contributing to the police, to pay " this year under the said contribution a sum equal to the amount " thereof.—Oporto to contribute in like manner with Lisbon.—Simi- " lar contributions to be levied on shipping.—Towns and villages on " the route by which the French army marched to Lisbon, to be ex- " cused two-thirds of their contribution, as an indemnity.—The lands " of religious orders, and the Commanderies of the Military Orders, " are not to be included in this indemnification.

(To be continued.)

POETICAL ESSAYS

ON

MILITARY SUBJECTS..

WE have been much gratified with the sight of a poem entitled "*The Battle of Albuera,*" from the pen of the author of "The Battles of the Danube and Barrosa."—The interest excited by the spirit, elegance, and energy of this gentleman's first poem, will not be abated by a perusal of his last effort. After a cursory view of "The Battle of Albuera," we are enabled to observe that its excellencies are not inferior to those contained in "The Battles of the Danube and Barrosa," which we shall take an opportunity of reviewing in our next number. Some extracts from "The Battle of Albuera" are here given, but we are prevented, from the late period at which we perused the work, satisfactorily reviewing it in this number.

A review of "The Battles of Talavera," will appear in the ensuing number.

As the brilliant achievements of the British army afford ample subjects for the full exercise of Poetical Talent, we particularly invite the attention of our correspondents to this department of the Military Panorama.

EXTRACTS

From a poem, entitled "The Battle of Albuera," by the Author of the "Battles of the Danube and Barrosa."

16.

While thus creation bloom'd around,
To charm the startled view,
Thro' all the lines the busy sound
Of gratulation flew.
All hearts were anxious to unite,
All glow'd to mingle in the fight,
In Freedom's cause all true;
None droop'd on this eventful day,
None wish'd him from the field away;
No other cares he knew

Than those which Honor loves to feel,
Where Virtue draws the patriot steel,—
Than those immortal Fame inspires,
Waking the soul to high desires,
The Poet's glowing lay,
While flashing on the wond'ring sight,
Beneath their pennons gay,
And crowding down the streamlet's right,
Waving aloft their fałchions bright,
Burst forth the Gaul's array :
In yellow, green, and blue and white,
In all the rainbow's colors dight,
They wound their tedious way,
Yielding to every heart delight,
As tearing round the woodland scene,
They drove from Albuera's green.

17.

Swift from the ground the rebels flew,
Swift from the searching eye withdrew
Their long, imposing train;
While firm in hope the Britons grew,
And Portugal and Spain,
Along the field their shouts renew
Of terror and disdain :
Thus anxious all !—but who shall say
What hopes on this portentous day,
What restless thoughts * his bosom sway,
What cares for those he now must lead
To conquer, and, alas ! to bleed ;
What schemes possess his harass'd mind,
As thro' the patriot band he goes,
Who to each grov'lling purpose blind,
Leaving all meaner aims behind,
Must meet his twice out-numb'ring foes ?
O ! could I paint thee as I ought,
Belov'd, and memorable name !
Thy feats should live in every thought,
Should all the Lyre's eulogium claim ;—

* General Beresford.

Blent with thy worth, its own might shine,
Gaining increasing strength from thine,
And future times would hence adore
The warrior's deeds,—the poet's lay;
And hence, succeeding bards explore
The glories of thy stormy way,
And visit that immortal shore,
Bath'd in the Tyrant's brightest gore,
Where all thy great achievements lay!

18.

But now the bugle shouts afar,
And all the heav'ns are wrapt in flame!
" Mount! Britain, mount thy warrior car,
" Exalt thy life-inspiring star,
" And rush thee on to Fame!"
She heard the charge, and, hearing, cried—
" Now, Spaniards! now whate'er betide,
" To Britain's hardy sons allied,
" With thy unshaken arm,—
" With thine and Lusia's, nerv'd in might,
" We'll scatter slaughter thro' the fight,
" And burst the vaunted charm."
Peal'd from the trumpets' brazen throats
A thousand wild tumultuous notes—
A thousand echoes rang
Responsive to the horrid strain,
Along the dark and crowded plain,
While, loud and far, of high disdain
Was heard thy cymbal-clang!
Glow'd every arm and every heart,
Subsided every doubt,
All burnt to take an equal part,
And spread the coming rout;
For now, to meet the bloody fray,
The Hero form'd his tight array,
By every eye caress'd;
He saw th' approving smiles of day
Had scatter'd every heart's dismay,
And every fear suppress'd:

19.

O! in that great, important hour,
What thoughts his mind must overpow'r,
And rob his soul of rest;
Ye little think, ye heedless few!
Who talk of what our warriors do,
What visions round him press'd,
When thro' the busy lines he flew,
When loud the swelling trumpet blew,
That urg'd him to the fight,
Where death in every hideous form,
Hurl'd round his desolating storm
Of everlasting night;—
And he had shrunk beneath the weight
Of that stupendous scene,
But that his mind, supremely great,
Surmounts the fiercest storms of fate,
Unclouded and serene;—
Sees thro' each treach'rous, dark design,
Views every movement of the line,
Each high important hold;
Tells, in an instant, where the foe
Designs to aim his master blow,
And where his strength withhold;
Knows every portion of the plain
Where France will pour her iron train,
And urge her fierce attack;
Where long, nor yet, perchance, in vain,
She'll many a secret project feign,
And where her efforts slack,
Till, finding that she cannot gain,
The rear of England and of Spain,
She leads her columns back.

20.

O, Wellesley! could my harp recall
The vigor of departed days,
When many a bright and banner'd hall
Re-echoed to the Poet's lays,—

When every heart throughout the land
Rejoic'd to think that Britain's band
Had crush'd the daring foe,
And with a firm, intrepid hand,
Foil'd all the prospects he had plann'd,
And laid his legions low;
O! could I but again restore
The spirit of the days of yore,—
That universal glow
Which warm'd our rude but noble sires,
And kindled more than mortal fires
In many a rugged breast,—
Then would my harp with rapture thrill,
And tell that Britain's children still
With virtue are possess'd:
But in these foul, degenerate days,
When Faction's hellish band
The cry of devastation raise,
And long to see the death-torch blaze
Thro' her distracted land;—
When mean, designing men of pow'r,
Seem watching for the favoring hour,
To aid their grov'lling views,
When Virtue bends to smile on Fraud,
And knaves each damned aim applaud,
Well may the upright muse;
Then cease to feel the noble fire
That warm'd of old the poet's lyre,—
Well may she now refuse
The generous smile—the heart-felt praise,
That once adorn'd her warrior lays!

21.

But, WELLESLEY! let not Faction's horde,
Nor envy's vulgar sneer,
Restrain thy joy-inspiring sword,
Or damp thy bright career!
Proud in thy country's cause to fall,
Prompt at thy country's earnest call,

Thou fled'st where'er she bade,—
Turn'd'st with thy arm the mortal toil,
Where proud Hispania's martial soil,
Rose weltering with the dead:
O! if there be a warrior's name
To generous Albion dear,
One that may long, and justly claim,
Her fond, unfeigned tear,
Tis, WELLESLEY, thine!—tis thine, above
All others, that excites her love,
Her never-ceasing pride,—
For midst the many glorious stars
That guide her memorable wars,
And spread her conquests wide,
To thy renown, there's none more bright,
In spite of envy's sneer,—
Or beams, thro' Spain's tumultuous night
Of woe, more promising delight,
Or clearly tells to Europe's sight,
Her great deliverance near.

22.

And, Tyrant! thou shalt yet perceive,
That while surrounding nations grieve
Beneath thy horrid sway,
There still remains, thy arts to foil,
To circumscribe thy work of spoil,
Of terror and dismay,
There still remains the world's last hope,
One Kingdom that defies thy scope,
And laughs thy threats away;—
One,—whose heroic bands can tame
The vaunted greatness of thy name,
And all the wonders of thy fame,
In all their guilt display;—
One, that, amidst the general grief,
Can smile, and yield the world relief,
And many a wrong allay;—

Who haunts thee thro' thy dread career,
And shakes thy firm decrees,
Riding beneath the varying year
Thy foe, and ever to thy fear,
The mistress of the seas!

23.

O! when the hour of death draws nigh,
When the grave yawns to that dark eye,
Ambition only fires;
Dismal and long shall be thy sigh,
All hell shall round thy chamber cry,
Till nature's toil expires:
In that sad hour, when every hope
Foregoes its sweet, its wonted scope,
When the eternal soul must yield,
And leave its seat of clay,
Then shall the battle's bloody field,
Where trumpets clang'd, and thunders peal'd,
In fortune's glorious day,
Stand to thy shudd'ring eyes reveal'd,
By victory's clouds no more conceal'd,
And rack thee with dismay!
Then shall the captive's bitter moan,
The widow's dismal scream,
Assail thy guilt-supported throne,
Then, then, shall D'Enghien's spectre groan *,
And haunt thy parting dream,—
Shake in thy unrelenting sight
The brand of that remember'd night,
That shudder'd at its beam,
When thro' the long retiring wood,
Bent on the horrid deed of blood,

* It has been hinted to the Author, that this passage bears some resemblance to a part of Mr. Croker's "Talavera." This may be the case, but he can only say that the whole stanza was written about four years since, shortly after perusing a beautiful little poem in the 3d volume of the Monthly Mirror, (last Series,) p. 157, on the Death of the Duke D'Enghien. This, therefore, was written previously to the appearance of "The Battle of Talavera."

The violators trod,
Laughing to scorn, in that lone hour,
The great, and all-forbearing power,
Of an insulted God!

24.

O! in that dark and troublous tide,
How vain thy paltry upstart pride,—
How vain that strength which once cou'd wield
The thunders of the battle-field,
And shake the world in arms!
How vain, poor Trifler! all thy boasts,—
Where now are all thy mighty hosts,
To succour thy alarms?
Where now the heroes of the fight,
That led the battle down,
From hill to hill, from height to height,
Loud vaunters of thy giant might,
And guardians of thy crown?
Where are they now to sooth the pangs
That wring thy coward heart,—
To chase the anguish'd tear that hangs
On thy distorted cheek?
Alas! their hopes no peace impart,
Their fondest pray'rs are weak;
They see thee writhe—they hear thee moan,
They mark thy death-encompass'd throne,
Turn back, and are afraid;—
They catch thy last tumultuous breath,
Behold thee in the arms of death,
Confounded and dismay'd!

(To be continued.)

THE BATTLE OF ALBUERA,

OR

BERESFORD AND VICTORY.

WITH CONSIDERABLE ADDITIONS.—BY WM. THO. FITZGERALD, ESQ.

ON rush'd The Foe, at break of day,
And found our men in firm array:
In numbers confident and strong,
His Horsemen scour'd the plain along.
'Twas then the work of death began,
And thousands overwhelm'd our Van!
In the same rank they fought—they died,
Each by his brother Soldier's side,
With all their honour'd wounds before—
Not Spartan Valour could do more;
Thus when the Tempest rends the wood,
The Giant Oak falls where it stood;
No eyes beheld one Briton yield,
Or turn his back, or quit the field;
Oppress'd by numbers he must die;
But never—never—never—fly!
Peace to your manes, gallant men;
You ne'er must see your home again;
Yet Laurels, sacred to the Brave,
Shall spring from ev'ry Soldier's Grave!
And well you earn'd the Laurel Tree,
Who gain'd, by Death, the Victory.
Short is the triumph of the Foe,
His ranks are thinn'd, his Chiefs laid low:
Forward's the word that strikes the ear,
And dreadful gleams the British spear!
Glowing with vengeance they advance,
To charge the boasted troops of France.
Heroic verse alone should tell
How Houghton, cheering on his warriors, fell.—
Chieftain, your deeds shall live in fame,
Reflecting honour on your name;

And though Iberia claims your dust,
Your Country consecrates your Bust!
Nor shall the youths of humbler lot,
Brave Walsh and Thomas be forgot;
In Life and Death to Honour just,
Neither resign'd his sacred Trust—
When all his comrades fell around,
The gallant Ensign kept his ground;
" Your Standard yield," the Frenchman cried,
Brave Thomas answered, " No"—and died!
Walsh, when he felt the hostile dart,
Preserv'd the Colours next his heart,
And as he sunk, by wounds oppress'd,
Still held them closer to his Breast!
Such bright examples should be told
Of hearts of more than mortal mould!
Though young in rank, and martial station,
They form the Bulwark of the Nation.
If all were nam'd who merit praise,
Endless would be the poet's lays;
For in this battle of renown,
Each hero shares the victor's crown!
Dire is the conflict now indeed,
And thousands upon thousands bleed;
'Till the Red Cross, so fam'd in story,
Triumphant waves for England's Glory!
To British Valour Soult gives way,
And Beresford has won the Day!
For see the French the Laurel yield,
And quit the hard disputed field,
The Sons of Portugal and Spain,
Their Country's honour will maintain,
And on this Day may proudly claim,
To share, with Britons, British Fame;
Hark! how our Men in shouts declare,
Shouts that re-echo through the air!
Our Comrades now aveng'd shall be,
By Beresford and Victory!

MILITARY CORRESPONDENCE.

THE following Letters from an Officer, containing Remarks, Hints, and Instructions to Officers Civil and Military, going out to Lisbon, or on Foreign Service, with Observations on various Military Topics, we have been favoured with by the gentleman to whom they were addressed. The abuses therein mentioned, and the improvements suggested, may render the letters serviceable to the Military Profession, should they be read by those who have the power and inclination to amend the condition of our brave officers and soldiers.

LETTER 1.

Portsmouth, 23d March, 1812.

My Dear Friend,

Notwithstanding the great number of officers who have made more than one voyage to Lisbon in their Military capacities, I am surprised that no one has yet attempted a publication, which might prove a guide for the instruction of those who have to undertake a journey to this place, previous to their embarkation for Portugal, or on any other Foreign station. Old, and somewhat experienced as I am, in concerns of this nature, every time I visit Portsmouth I find something new. As we have reason to suppose the affairs of the Peninsula will not be so immediately decided as to terminate in withdrawing our army from thence for some time to come, the embarkation of officers at Portsmouth, will of course, be continued. I am, therefore, tempted to avail myself of the promise held out in the prospectus, by offering for insertion in the Military Panorama a few remarks, which may be found very useful for the guidance of officers who are ordered to join their regiments on Foreign Service. On reaching this place, officers are directed to report their arrival to Colonel Mainwaring, who commands the depôt at Hilsea,—an officer particularly calculated for his situation, uniting to his Military qualifications that politeness and urbanity of manner which distinguish the gentleman. It is also expected that you pay the compliment of waiting upon the General commanding in Portsmouth. An officer loses nothing by paying such respect, and where, as in the present instance,

the officer and the well-bred gentleman are combined in the same person, that duty of military etiquette becomes a pleasure.

As many officers take their families out with them, I should recommend their procuring lodgings immediately upon their arrival at Portsmouth, and good accommodations are to be had in St. George's Square Common, and many other places. They will then not find living at this place more expensive, or even so much so, as in many other towns, but, the charges at all the inns are most exhorbitant. Meat and vegetables are very reasonable, but the poultry dear, and the fish scarce. The London markets monopolize all the best fish, and what remains is picked up by the innkeepers and townfolks. If an officer with his family finds a probability of being detained for a fortnight at Portsmouth, it is not unadvisable for him to obtain lodgings at Havant or Emsworth, but crossing the water to the Isle of Wight is attended with inconvenience, expense, and some difficulty in obtaining the necessary information respecting the sailing of the fleet, particularly if the weather is stormy.

By way of amusement, if an officer is detained any time for his passage, and is fond of fishing or shooting, he may procure a very good lodging at a little village near Emsworth, called Westburn, at a Mrs. Suter's cottage, and by paying a trifle, have as much good trout fishing as he may wish, or shooting, if in the season, by taking proper measures to obtain permission. The fishing is excellent, and this worthy woman every way inclined to make a residence under her roof comfortable. Indeed I do not know a more pleasant situation for a gentleman fond of this sport; he may pursue it to any extent, and have the advantage of clean commodious apartments. The surrounding scenery is delightful, particularly the extensive grounds of Stanstead Park; and in the enumeration of amusements which this place agreeably offers, I must notice a very good circulating library. Excursions to Chichester, Bognor, and Arundel, will occasionally fill up the vacant hours, and dispel *ennui* from the mind.

Ever yours faithfully.

LETTER II.

Portsmouth, 25th March, 1812.

My Dear Friend,

On the subject of Baggage, I believe the less an officer is encumbered with it the better. Officers who are entitled to take out horses, must apply to Colonel Torrens (Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief) for an order.—Excuse a digression; but as the circumstance is present to my mind, I wish to state what appears to me a particular hardship imposed on individuals who are ordered to join regiments on foreign service.

An allowance has been made to the officers of a regiment according to its establishment when the regiment embarks for foreign service, under the head of Bât and Forage. This allowance was originally intended for particular field equipment, for bât horses, &c. &c. not as a private and individual advantage. It is certainly a necessary advance to enable officers to complete their equipment, which their pay alone is not competent to; and every officer *embarking with his regiment* receives this allowance. But now, let me state a case, which every day occurs. An officer at home, in consequence of the death or retirement of another, is promoted, and ordered to join the regiment. If a Captain or Field Officer, he has similar necessities to the man he succeeds for money to procure his equipment, particularly for horses. However, a like allowance of Bât and Forage to that which was granted by his predecessor, and whose equipment, according to military practice, has been sold, is not allowed to him. Surely the promoted officer labours under great disadvantage, having certainly the same wants, and being refused the like means of supplying them. A Captain succeeds to the majority of his regiment, and is ordered to join: he must purchase one, if not two horses and furniture: that, and the addition to his other equipments, will cost him at least one hundred pounds. Whence is this sum to be derived? When this is understood, I am convinced, from the liberality which has governed the present Secretary at War (Lord Palmerston's) conduct, his lordship will take this into his consideration, and at all events let whatever advantages are allowed, be general. I would suggest giving every officer who embarks on *duty* two months pay, as an allowance for equipment and other expenses.

I suppose, from the numerous and prompt applications that are made by officers for their passage to the gentleman who superintends at the Transport Office, it has been found necessary to give a general answer to all—"You are informed that there is no vessel immediately ready, and directed to call or send every day until one is appointed." I fear there is now and then a little evasion practised in this reply, which probably is found necessary; but an inconvenience frequently results to the officer thereby, who having an order for his passage on board a particular ship, and that being put off till the last day, his embarkation is attended with hurry and confusion. Two days should at least be allowed the officer to make preparation for sea store, and to get his things on board.

Officers, under the rank of Field Officer, are frequently accommodated at Hilsea barracks with a room, and may contrive to get into a mess, until a ship is ready. This is a proper and sensible advantage afforded to young men, many of whom, with little experience, and a small share of discretion, are frequently not overburthened with money.

In respect to the different articles an officer may require in addition to his kit, they are not higher priced at Portsmouth than in London. I should recommend Field Officers who have horses to take out, to address a line to any Staff Officer at Portsmouth, in order that they may ascertain the time when their horses should be at that place; and this I am confident they would be informed of with much readiness and civility, as Captain M'Gregor, the Assistant Quarter-Master-General in this district, is a gentleman who not only possesses the power, but, the desire to render service to a brother officer, and if a horse is detained for the opportunity of embarking, I do not imagine he will cost so much for his keep at Portsmouth as in London. Various are the opinions given as to what an officer should take with him when going to Portugal: I received so much contradictory information, that at the end of my inquiry I was as far off as when I commenced. So, my good friend, I shall leave that subject until I can form my judgment, which shall not be delivered from my own particular feeling, but by general observation, and guided entirely by the line I first set out upon—the strength of the purse. The man fond of hunting, recommends a good horse; another advises a strong galloway; a third gives preference to a mule; a fourth slights them all; a fifth, a snuff-taker, persuades

you not to neglect that article; a sixth insists on the necessity of taking a stock of spirits—another, flannel—another, scarlet cloth—and another, canteens. I have just heard that officers should take out spaniels and a gun, or a greyhound, as a hare or partridge proves a pleasant addition to the ration of lean hard beef, besides affording amusement for hours, otherwise passed under the shade of a tree.—In short, every man gives preference to his own predilection.—I shall, therefore, well inform myself of all that is essentially requisite, and point out the cheapest mode of procuring them.

Ever faithfully yours.

LETTER III.

Portsmouth, 28th March, 1812.

My Dear Friend,

Officers in general, but particularly those of a certain rank, who call upon the Commandant in Portsmouth, are invited to dine with him. This fell to my lot. It is a fault found by foreigners, in respect to society in this country, that there is a chilling, forbidding, and reserved manner, which keeps you at a distance,—checks any approach to familiar conversation, and casts a silent, haughty gloom, where all should be unaffected ease, and a general desire to enliven the pleasures of conversation and the real enjoyment of society: but, even all this is rendered more disgusting by the marked difference which is paid to rank or fortune, and frequently by the insolent airs which are assumed by men who possess, through some means or other, wealth or rank, particularly naval and military rank. It often has appeared to me extremely strange, that a man should invite me to dine with him, on purpose (as it may fairly be conceived) to make me feel my inferiority; for in what other light can I place it, when, having been announced, the host, after a slight address, seemed to have forgotten I was in the room, directing all his attention to the Admiral or the General—the man of hereditary rank, or the man of fortuitous riches. These people occupying the whole of the host's attention, and keeping up the stiff and unmeaning conversation with ceremonious reserve for half an hour, the dinner is ready. The Admiral, the General, and the rich Factor, are invited to the eating room; the remainder of the company, including, perhaps three or four insignificant beings, like myself, follow as we can, and remain like statues until the others are seated contiguous

to the host, and are then permitted to seat ourselves where, and as we may find room. During dinner, the same attentions are directed as before—the same monopoly of conversation, and if you happen to be called upon to take a glass of wine by either of the higher order of beings, it must be considered as a mark of great condescension; but that over, you sink into your original insignificance, for if you presume to hazard a remark, you are either totally disregarded, or if listened to, and some one should condescend to honour you with a reply, you run a great hazard of receiving a flat contradiction, as a reproof for your presumption. A man, whose situation calls upon him to keep a table, should make the same sort of distinction that was practised by a late nobleman, in Suffolk, with his game. He had woods for Dukes, woods for Earls, and woods for Commoners, for fear one of these noble sportsmen, should be crossed by a sportsman of inferior rank. So if the Commandant, whether naval or military, would arrange a particular day for the reception of Admirals, Generals, &c. and another for inferior ranks, it would spare the dignity of the one, and the feelings of the other.

The accession of rank or power, is the touchstone of human nature, but it is lamentable to observe, how few, how very few, can preserve to themselves the respect which ought to accompany their elevation. They generally fall into the ridiculous and egregious vanity of attaching to the man, the respect that is meant, and very properly paid, to the rank. An ignorant coxcomb, who, by the regular gradation, arrives to high rank either in the navy or army, and there are a few, no doubt, in both services, is so lifted up with self-importance, that he generally exposes a combination of insolence, presumption, vanity, mischief, or folly.

It is to me a great incongruity, an absurdity, that a man should so far forget what is due to himself, ever to invite to his table any person whom he has not time or inclination to pay those attentions and respect to as being admitted his guests—he entitles them to merit—he gives them a claim to expect. On certain occasions, such as duty, or parade, rank demands a distinction, and that distinction is very properly observed; but, seated at the festive board, every gentleman possesses his own share of respect, his individual consequence, nor should any pre-eminence be allowed, but, that which is spontaneously paid to learning, wit, and humour.

Much is lost in the pleasures of society by the imperious mo-

nopoly I have before remarked. Neither rank nor wealth engender learning, wit, humour, or information—a remark that must be obvious to all; and, if at the convivial board, those who ridiculously pride themselves upon their rank or riches, would descend from their altitudes, and deign to take a share only in conversation, they, as well as others, might not only profit, but also enjoy "the feast of reason and the flow of soul."

This leads me, my dear friend, to hazard some remarks on a custom, which, added to the native shyness of our countrymen in general, and the insufferable pride, insolence, and folly of some of them, is troublesome, ridiculous, and impertinent. It is generally met with in certain classes of persons who presume to a degree of gentility, and is rendered more or less irksome, by the knowledge or ignorance of the entertainers, in what is called, good manners: I allude to the marked attention to precedence.

A man, having made up his mind to give his friends a dinner, invites a dozen more or less to dine with him. The guests assemble —are ushered into the drawing-room, where the half hour before dinner is drawled out in partial scraps of conversation—the weather generally being a most useful assistant—or by the company endeavouring to learn the character and rank of each other. Dinner is announced, and then, as by general impulse, when the master of the feast has called upon the greatest personage, either as to rank or fortune, and who leads the way with a conscious dignity of superior importance, the rest of the guests keep retiring to the extremity of the apartment, bowing to each other, and wait to see the second great personage stalk away. Then by a tedious and bungling attempt at good manners, bowing, scraping, and retiring with apologies of "Now, sir; I beg, sir; excuse me, sir; pardon me, &c. &c. &c. until some modest gentleman is fairly pushed forward by the rest, who are equally anxious to take the lead. All this time the dinner is kept cooling. Then follows another stretch at high-breeding in the selection of seats; in short, it appears to me, as if they were all endeavouring to find out, who was to be thrust to the end of the table, and by this means, an odious distinction is made among the select friends of the landlord. I would wish to know, why such disgusting forms of ceremony are introduced. What claim has rank or fortune to pre-eminence, where all the company are alike the guests—all gentlemen? It is meant, I pre-

sume, as a society assembled for conviviality, and if that [illegible] the case, why fetter it with ridiculous parade and chilling ceremony. Every seat at a gentleman's table is alike honorable, nor should any be marked with distinction, or set apart for rank or fortune. This abominable practice might be easily abolished, if the host and hostess, instead of taking their seats at the top and bottom of the table, would sit opposite each other in the center. By an arrangement of this kind, it would be of little consequence who led the way, and those nearest the door might decrease the confusion and unmeaning ceremony, by walking off to the dining room, and leaving the way clear for the rest. Ever yours faithfully.

(To be continued.)

ON THE PRESENT MODE OF PAYING THE STAFF.

SIR,

I HOPE you will not consider the following remarks unworthy of insertion in the Military Panorama.

UNNECESSARY hardships appear to be imposed on Staff Officers, in the mode adopted by government, for paying the Home Staff, as well as that on Foreign stations.

When an army embarks on an expedition, the Bât and Forage allowance is issued to regimental officers, but, those of the Staff do not receive it until they arrive at their destination. The cause of this difference, I cannot ascertain, but, every military man must be aware, that the Staff are most in need of money to enable them to complete their equipments.

Great inconvenience is also occasioned to Staff Officers, from the length of time they are obliged to wait before they are reimbursed in their contingent expenses. In respect to their pay I admit that an expeditious method is now practised, by which it is issued to them a few months after it is due; but, the former deserves attention.

A Captain of a regiment is placed on the Staff as a Major of Brigade in January, and obliged to supply himself with three horses. He must support himself, his horses, pay for his lodgings and stables, postage and stationery, for seven or eight months, before he receives any reimbursement. At the end of six months, viz. the 24th of June, following, he has to pay

	l.	s.	d.
For his lodgings	27	6	0
Postage, perhaps,	10	0	0
Stationary, ditto,	10	0	0
Horses, about,	60	0	0
	107	6	0

Whence is one hundred and seven pounds six shillings to be obtained, if he has no personal property?—its payment must be made, otherwise his contingent accompt will not be settled,—he is therefore continually in debt to his friends, and exposed to obligations for money laid out in the public service. It is true, that by the 24th of June, he would have received, about seventy-three pounds, on account of regimental pay; that sum will scarcely do more than support himself. In all likelihood the before-mentioned one hundred and seven pounds, which must be advanced on the 24th of June, is not repaid to the officer until he has been obliged to discharge a like claim on the 24th of December following; by which it appears, that admitting he receives his pay for the first half year, seventy-eight pounds, as Major of Brigade, a month before Christmas, he will be ever after, at least, one hundred and thirty pounds in advance to government. It may be observed by some, that his agent will allow him to draw for that money, but, all agents are not so accommodating to officers, indeed they cannot be, without perhaps often injuring themselves, nor does every officer like to place himself under the obligation;—therefore, when a Staff Officer is not in possession of the means which will enable him to advance this sum of money, he is reduced to a most unpleasant predicament. A remark may also be made, that an officer in moderate circumstances should not take such a situation: then the service would materially suffer, for it is not the most affluent who are always the most intelligent; and meritorious officers would be often deprived of the certain advantages that Staff situations hold out, because, they cannot advance money for the public service, though they have, perhaps, sacrificed, a limb, an eye, or their health, for the public safety or glory.

By this mode of payment, the government are also considerable losers, more particularly in the expense of supporting a great es-

tablishment of clerks to examine the contingent accompts of the Staff.

The following plan I conceive, if practised, would prove the most simple and least expensive mode to government.

I will continue, for instance, with the situation of Major of Brigade, who by the late regulations must be a Captain. This officer receives at present the following allowances:

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Regimental pay per annum....................	154	0	0
Staff ditto ditto	164	0	0
Forage ditto ditto............................	17	0	0
Ditto for three horses ditto....................	120	0	0
Lodgings ditto................................	54	12	0
Clear of Income Tax..................	509	12	0

If government would consolidate all the above different allowances, and in their place direct the officer to receive one pound five shillings per diem, clear also of the Income Tax, or 456*l.* per annum, it would be a saving in respect to the above articles, and would give great satisfaction and convenience to those Staff Officers, as they might draw that rate of pay monthly from their agents. If the Brigade-Major is a Captain on half-pay, deduct from the 456*l.* the difference between full and half-pay. This plan would diminish the expenditure in the establishment of clerks, employed in the examination of contingent accompts, as it would leave none for examination, but, those arising from postage and stationery. An allowance might be made for the latter according to situation.

No allowance is made to Staff Officers for stabling, which, in many instances, is a serious expense, nor, will that of one guinea per week, in any one instance, defray the charges for lodging and stabling, exclusive of wages to a groom, and the wear and tear of horse furniture, shoeing, &c. &c. and the lodgings for the groom; but, if you give him the stipulated sum I have before mentioned, much expense he now incurs would be saved, and the above incompetent sum for lodgings, &c. would be met by the diminution of other disbursements. An officer should then be informed, that he must be at all times well mounted, and the General Officer

under whom he serves, called upon to see that order punctually obeyed in every respect.

A similar consolidated regulation might be made with every Staff appointment, and in some cases, decreasing the number of horses allowed.

Give a Major-general on the Staff, per annum ... 1000*l.*
Lieutenant-General ditto ditto .... 2000*l.*
Aide-de-Camp ditto ditto .... 280*l.*

At present a Major-General receives thirty shillings a day for himself, and ten shillings for his Aide-de-Camp.

Pay per annum	*L.* 547	10	0
Lodgings	200	0	0
10 Horses	456	5	0
	1203	15	0
Deduct income tax on pay	54	15	0
Clear	*L.* 1149	0	0

Allow the Major-General to draw from his agent at the rate of two pounds fifteen shillings per diem, clear of income tax, or 1003l. 15s. per annum, the expense will be much diminished, he will be more satisfied, and the country a considerable gainer. Ten horses are unnecessary to many generals, but as an allowance is made for that number, the same are kept ready for the public service, though employed in the General's teams or carriages.

As an Aid-de-Camp lives with his General, an allowance of fifteen shillings and sixpence per diem might be made for him, or 282*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per annum.

I must aver, that if such a plan was adopted, universal satisfaction would be given to the Staff of Great-Britain, and much economy introduced in the public expenditure. Oblige every officer to be well provided with horses: the number should be left to his own discretion.

At present, Generals and Staff Officers, on making up their half-yearly accompts, are exposed to the necessity of signing on their honor, that every sheet of paper, pen or pencil charged therein, has been purchased solely for the use of government. A General Officer, perhaps commanding an army, to give his honor on such a paltry

consideration, appears to me a debasing punctilio. Would it not be more preferable to both parties, if a regular annual stipend was allotted for such charges, and at the same time shew consideration for the feelings of men, who, from their situation alone, are highly honorable, and should be treated as such.

In the preceding remarks I am fully supported by the opinions of several officers whom I have consulted thereupon, and by General Stewart, who, in his very able pamphlet, observes, "Many of the "allowances which Regimental Officers receive in the Field, and in "Barracks, and under the heads of non-effective and contingency, "arise from sources so numerous, and so petty, that they only tend "to multiply accounts both at the Regiment and the War Office: "means might be adopted with benefit to the officers and economy "to the state, for consolidating the greater part of them, and for "issuing the whole under one head of pay or allowance." On the subject of War Office Accompts the arrear into which they have accumulated is very distressing to individuals interested in them. According to the present minute mode of examination, their settlement cannot be completed under a period of many years, and by the opinion of the Commissioners of Military Inquiry, "The ex-"pense of such an examination must consequently be great, and "it suggests the serious consideration whether the benefits of it "would be proportionate to the labour and expense." And in the event of disallowances to a large amount being made, whether "The prospect of the recovering of them can justify the expense "of the examination." It is therefore worthy of attention, if a cursory examination by experienced individuals would not be the most preferable, and the least expensive mode to the public.

I have the honor to be, with every respect,

Yours, &c.

EDGAR.

A PLAN FOR RAISING IMMEDIATELY A CORPS OF SHARP SHOOTERS.

Sir,

A PLAN for bringing into the service a description of men hitherto unnoticed in a military capacity, was very lately put into my hands by an old and experienced veteran. He had submitted it to high

authority some years back, but, as it very generally happens, he was considered too insignificant, not being supported by friends with interest, and his opinions consequently disregarded, perhaps never read.

I must observe, that having duly considered what he advances, I cannot but think, that as we are in want of soldiers, we should profit by the services of all, who can, and are inclined to become such; and I shall not fear contradiction when I assert, that there are at this moment thousands of active, able, and clever men, who, being under the standard size, are rejected from serving either in the Regulars or Militia. These men would make three or four very excellent regiments of active Sharp Shooters; and at such a moment as the present, would render infinite service to the operations of our brave countrymen in the Peninsula.

The veteran I have herein alluded to, made an offer to raise and discipline any number of such men, in a few months, and at a very trifling expence, *viz.* at sixteen pounds per man, including every charge but their subsistence, have them ready to enter into the field. His plan was as follows:—

That all the Recruiting Parties throughout the kingdom should receive orders to enlist such young, straight, active fellows, as from their height, are under the standard for the line, at a bounty of five guineas per man. That, they should be sent to a Depôt, and there armed, clothed, and disciplined, from whence detachments to any amount might be sent to our armies on foreign stations.

Clothing.—A dark green jacket with black buttons, green or brown pantaloons, half boots or gaiters, two flannel shirts and two pair of flannel socks. Black cap. A dark knapsack to contain a blanket. No ornaments.

Arms.—A rifle gun and long bayonet, a very small axe or hatchet*, black belt, bullet pouch and powder horn.

Discipline.—Instead of erect positions, the man to be instructed to stoop, and in that form advance or retreat; to take proper positions so as to be hid; to load and fire in every position; to march in quick and double-quick time; to form in divisions; to file; to extend their front and decrease it; to be subject to the same Mutiny Act, &c. as other regiments.

* The hatchet is to be used either to cut down branches of trees, or to cut up turf to cover themselves.

I am convinced that a corps of such men, as described in this plan, would be a valuable acquisition to a division of infantry. They are of a proper description for Sharp Shooters; they would be readily hid; would effectually cover the advance of an army, or protect its flanks and rear, with much less loss, and more effect, than our present rifle corps. I mean not to disparage or take from that gallant body of men any share of the credit, that is so justly due to them; they are not to be surpassed in courage, resolution, or in good conduct. They have performed every thing that could be done by rifle men of their description; but, that corps is not composed of little active men; the brave fellows in it, are more adapted for the Regular Battalions, Grenadiers, Light Infantry or Battalion men. Is it reason to expect that an able-bodied man, six feet high, is fit to be a rifle man? can he reduce his size? can he readily conceal himself, or can he retire rapidly unobserved? Is he stronger or more active, than a well set, short nervous fellow of five feet?

The nature of the rifle service points out the propriety of having for it men, who expose the smallest front; who, being low in stature, can more readily steal on the enemy or retreat unobserved; who can be hid by the smallest matter: a stone, a sod, a bush, would cover their position, and the enemy would be fired on imperceptibly.

Had the veteran, who first suggested this idea, been allowed to carry it into execution, he would have received, long before this time, the thanks of the country. Such a measure ought to be adopted; as there can be no doubt that men of this description might be employed with infinite benefit to the service, and moderate expense to the state; and as the armies of our enemy superabound with *Tirailleurs*, we must possess similar troops to oppose them with effect. It is easy to discover; that this is not a parade corps, and, that the discipline necessary to establish it fit for service, will require a very little time to accomplish.

Corps might also be formed of these men to act as Rifle Militia; it would enable the counties to furnish an addition to their present quotas with great facility, and thus augment the volunteering into the line. The Corps should be organized into Companies, of one Captain, three Subalterns, six Serjeants and one hundred Rank and File.

I shall be much gratified if you will insert these remarks in the Military Panorama. I am, Sir, with sincere wishes for the prosperity of the Military Panorama, your obedient servant,

A FRIEND TO THE SERVICE.

ON THE FREQUENCY OF SOLDIERS' MARRIAGES, AND CHILDREN OF PRIVATE SOLDIERS.

Sir,

THROUGH the medium of your Panorama, which, if I may judge from the Prospectus, promises to afford many benefits to the military profession, permit me to claim the attention of the army to the subject of Soldiers' Children and Marriages. There exists an unfortunate clash in these matters between the civil power, military exigency, and the service of the country, which I shall endeavour to point out, and at the same time propose a remedy for the evil.

Women in the lower orders of society are apt to swear children to soldiers often when they are not the fathers, and the soldier is imprisoned to satisfy the parish. In the first instance, is it reasonable to expect a soldier, out of his one shilling per diem, can remunerate the parish officers in the charge they may make? What is the consequence? the soldier lays in jail—the government loses the services of a man they haye given at the least twenty pounds to obtain—and the army loses the soldier.

A woman will swear a child to a soldier because he cannot escape but, by desertion. Is it not therefore harsh and ridiculous to imprison the man to defray expenses the parish may never incur, when, by so doing both the service and country are injured?—Would it not be much more adviseable to punish the woman?—Make it understood that soldiers will not be esteemed responsible, and thus a finish will be put to this injudicious practice.

Are not the generality of women who cohabit with the soldiery, loose and disorderly? To me, therefore, there does not appear a shadow of reason for this outrage to the interests of government. Again suppose, as is often the case, the soldier is obliged to marry the girl: what a catalogue of evils does this produce! and amongst others, and not the least, an additional expense to the government, and also to the very parish which compelled them to marry; for it is more than probable that the man will leave her, and perhaps with

a family of children; if not, a woman is added to the burthen of a regiment, which they are always most solicitous to avoid.

A recent instance occurred, where a soldier was taken up by the civil power on a charge of bastardy. He could not procure bail, twenty pounds being demanded: he was committed to the county prison, where he was two days confined in a cell, so cold and damp, that the poor man lost his hearing. His friends were refused admittance to him, nor would the jailor allow victuals to be sent him by them.—The effect of this conduct is, that the man will never recover his former health, and of course his discharge from the service must be granted.

There is no doubt that a certain number of respectable wives of soldiers are very necessary in a regiment, but the uncontrouled power of soldiers marrying when they please, is productive of a variety of evils. Many marry wherever they may go, and there are instances, by no means uncommon, of soldiers having three and four wives, with children by each, which become burthensome to the parish, and expensive to the state. To obviate this mischief, a clause might be introduced in the mutiny act, to oblige soldiers who may wish to marry, first to procure from the commanding officer a certificate of his consent: this certificate his wife, on all occasions, must produce with her marriage certificate, to empower her to receive the benefits allowed by parishes. A clause of this nature would prevent numerous improper marriages, which, as they now take place, prove the source of much inconvenience and misery, and it would strike at the root of those forced marriages, the inconsiderate object of parish officers.

When regiments embark for foreign service, the wives and children are left at the place of embarkation; perhaps many of their friends and homes, if they have any, are in distant parts. In general, they are unthinking creatures; the money given them on their husband embarking, is exhausted in a day or two, and they are often forced to beg their way home. Ignorance prevents them from ascertaining the right method of obtaining relief from the different parishes; they may have lost the certificates and passes; they are therefore treated as impostors, and distress completes their portion of sorrow.

A further reason to prevent soldiers from marrying whenever it may suit their inclinations, may be adduced.

For the purpose of messing, soldiers are very properly divided into classes, and the officers at the hour of dinner inspect their food, &c. &c. as each man is expected to consume his quota of meat, three quarters of a pound; those inspections cannot, however, always take place; if in barracks, it may be tolerably well regulated: but, supposing three thousand men are quartered in a populous city, dispersed in every direction, some two and three miles apart, and subdivided to two's and three's; many lodged individually, being paid out by the people on whom they are billetted. It is then impossible for their officers to visit them regularly. Each man is to receive the above-mentioned portion of meat. Is that quantity sufficient to subsist a man, his wife, and possibly children? Can the man, thus situated, be expected to preserve his health? the allowance is barely competent to subsist himself, and when his officer is not present, his feelings will not allow him to reserve but a small share for his own benefit. Three quarters of a pound of meat to serve a family! Can there be a stronger argument to prevent soldiers' marriages? Again, the man fond of his wife, and loving his babes, will he suffer them to be starved by hunger and cold? Is he morally culpable, though legally wrong, if he pilfers to support such dear objects from want? No, the fault is in the Legislature: prevent their marrying, and indiscribable calamities are avoided. Let the regulated number of six wives to a company be attended to, and then those heart-rending scenes that arise, when a regiment embarks for foreign service, will no longer exist.

Moreover, this recommendation, if adopted, would be a considerble diminution of expense to government, who defray in part, the travelling charges of the supernumerary wives, in their journeying home. It may appear tyrannical to prevent the soldier from enjoying those comforts the matrimonial state may afford, but, when the numberless calamities and miseries, attendant on that act, are considered, it will be obvious, that the controul I have recommended, is dictated by a real feeling of humanity.

Truly honourable is that noble edifice, the Royal Military School, to the feelings of its illustrious founder, the present Commander-in-Chief, under whose protection this asylum has been instituted, for the education of the children of soldiers. The prayers and blessings of thousands must be daily and hourly offered up in gratitude to His Royal Highness, for so glorious an effort of humanity. To

behold hundreds of healthy children, warmly clad, well fed, instructed, and every possible care paid both to their bodily and mental benefit; educated in the sound principles of religion and morality: the boys a rising generation of good and honest men; the girls virtuous and industrious women: and these, the children of soldiers, is a sight most grateful to our hearts, and glorious to the country.

If an establishment of this nature had been neglected, what a host of unfortunates would have been let loose on the world.

But I must now beg pardon for having trespassed to such an extent on your time, and hope the importance of the subject will be deemed a sufficient excuse.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
ALEX.

FORFEITURE OF HONOR BY BREACH OF PAROLE.

LISBON, July 30th, 1812.

Sir,

I HAVE read, with the highest gratification, the Prospectus of your work, and cannot avoid, previous to entering upon the particular subject of this letter, expressing my hopes that so necessary an undertaking will be conducted on the principles proposed, by which it will become entitled to receive that approbation and support from our numerous body, which you are anxious to acquire.

The subject I wish to state my ideas upon, is of the highest importance; viz. The frequent breaches of *Parole* by French Officers. The numbers who have broken their parole, during the present war, reflects a very heavy disgrace on our enemy, for were those steps adopted, which a truly honorable nation should pursue, men, however base their inclinations may be, could not exhibit them in breaches of honor, when they found them neither countenanced or forgiven, by friends or enemies. An officer who is allowed the privilege of liberty, on condition of a promise of honor, not to abuse the same, should esteem that promise most inviolable, both on the principle of self-regard, the character of his

profession, and the honor of his country. It is a national duty to support it on these grounds, and with the most rigid exactitude. Men, who are capable of sacrificing promises, made and received for their own personal accommodation, cannot be proper persons for even friends to place confidence in: treachery and other base passions, are the sole occupants of their breasts, and the earlier they receive that punishment, which their conduct merits, the greater advantage is rendered to society.

The man who countenances a breach of parole, who lends his assistance to the escape of an enemy whose capture has been achieved by the valour and blood of our gallant countrymen, I consider alike guilty with the wretch who commits it, and both equally deserving of the severest judgment of our laws.

I am happy in viewing the conduct of our government, which will not allow promotion or employment to any officer guilty of such disgraceful conduct; and it is essentially necessary on the part of government, that a plan more certain than that now practised should be adopted to prevent the continuance of such infamous conduct by French officers, in repeated violations of the laws of honor and civilized warfare. It appears absolutely demanded, from the very rapid increase during last year* of breaches of parole, that the accommodations which are so liberally afforded to French officers, prisoners of war, should be abridged, and that they should be guarded with a degree of strictness, that may put the further repetition of such ignominious transactions out of their power.

I hope some of your correspondents will be induced to submit their opinions on this important subject, and to suggest plans which may answer the purpose so much to be desired by all friends to strict honor and the law of nations.

I subjoin an account of the number of French Commissioned Officers, prisoners of war on parole, in Great-Britain, on the 5th June 1810, 1811, and 1812 respectively, distinguishing the number that have broken their parole; the number that have been retaken; and the number that have effected their escape in each year, ending at the above-mentioned periods.

* Vide Statement annexed.

	Number of Commissioned Officers on Parole.	Number that have broken their Parole.	Number that have been retaken.	Number that have effected their escape.
Year ending 5th June 1810	1685	104	47	57
1811	2087	118	47	71
1812	2142	242	63	179
		464	157	307
Besides the above Commissioned Officers, other French prisoners, such as Masters and Mates of merchant vessels, Captains, 2dCaptains, and Lieutenants of privateers, Civilians holding situations connected with the army and navy, passengers, and other persons of respectability, have broken their palole in the three years abovementioned		218	85	133
		682	242	440

N. B. The numbers stated in this account include those persons only who have actually absconded from the places appointed for their residence.

A considerable number of officers have been ordered into confinement for various other breaches of their parole engagements.

(Signed) RUP. GEORGE.
J. BOWEN.
J. DOUGLAS.

From the above return it will be seen that the average number of French prisoners who have broken their parole during the last three years, amounts to 227, and during the year ending 5 June 1812, that

number has been exceeded by 88; an increase which would warrant the legislature in the strongest measures they can resort to.

I am, sir, your's, &c.

A FRIEND TO THE UNDERTAKING.

Since the receipt of our correspondent's letter, a Bill for the better preventing the escape of Prisoners of War, has been passed in parliament. We cannot help noticing the excellence of Lord Sidmouth's opinions on the second reading in the House of Lords, and we extract the following paragraph therefrom, as it most fully coincides with our ideas of the question.

"The long list of French Prisoners who had recently broken their parole of honor, was disgraceful to the individuals themselves—to the government which they served—and to the country to which they belonged. The splendid contrast afforded by English officers placed in a similar situation, must be matter of pride to every Briton. With feelings equally alive to the enjoyment of liberty, of which many of them had been so long deprived, they yet felt there was something dearer to them than their homes—the preservation of their personal honor, and that of their sovereign, and of their country. Hardly an individual of them had been found to break his parole of honor, and thus palliate in some degree the very different conduct of the French prisoners." EDITOR.

ON THE GUERILLA TROOPS.

LISBON, July 16th, 1812.

WHEN the Guerilla Troops become organized, that is, accepted as a corps of the army, they will be a most important force to the Spaniards. At this moment they are of infinite service, by the mode of warfare they maintain against the French. This undisciplined body intercepts all the provisions and stores which are sent from France, over the Pyrenees. Mina, a chief, possessing great authority and ability, has under his command 3000 of these men, who, divided into small parties, from their knowledge of the country, disperse and assemble in a few hours time. One instance of their activity and courage is sufficient to furnish an idea of what they may accomplish, when regularly organized. Mina was a

member of the Spanish university: a nephew of his commenced this destructive method of weakening the enemy, with his companions, most of them young men of education. The nephew was killed in a skirmish, and the uncle took the lead; and of so much importance was he considered by the enemy, that a plan was formed by four French Generals, to entrap him and his followers, particularly as a large quantity of stores were expected from Bayonne, which they apprehended would fall into the clutches of this daring leader and his hardy companions. By four different routes they imagined he might be surrounded, and, by closing, take himself and party. The wily Mina, however, was not only aware of this plot laid for him, but, also was on the watch to attack the convoy, amounting to two thousand men. By the mode of dispersing his troops in small parties, he soon got clear of the French forces, and by re-assembling at an appointed place on the Pyrenees, he was enabled to attack the convoy, of which he killed 900, took 600 prisoners, and all the stores: King Joseph's Secretary, disguised as a peasant, was killed. Thus the skill, courage, and dexterity of Mina, with a band of undisciplined men, defeated a body of 2000 French soldiery, and took an immense quantity of stores. Many like feats have been performed by the other Guerilla Chiefs, and as a convincing proof of their activity, the French cannot send a bag of letters, but under a guard of 250 horse and foot: nor can this Guerilla force be readily destroyed, for, acquainted with the different passes in the mountains, and the bye roads through the country, they can assemble at any given point, or disperse, without the possibility of defeat. As this description of warrior is self-appointed, and acknowledging no controul, although at all times found prepared to conform to the Chieftain's orders; no exact account can be taken of their numbers: they are, however, very generally esteemed at 15,000 men: they live by rapine, of course are no expense to the state: they are dressed as each man can afford, and armed as they can obtain weapons: some mounted, some on foot,—but all equally ferocious and hardy. From this stock may, hereafter, be obtained many able officers for the Spanish army, and excellent soldiers.

It is a very erroneous idea, that the Spaniards are not hostile to the French; have they not every reason so to be? have not the French carried away and imprisoned their king? have they not devastated their country, domineered and tyrannized over them

insulted their wives, mothers, sisters, and religion? The general feeling throughout Spain, is decidedly inimical to the enemy; but, whilst a French army is watching over them, it is impossible they can, in many parts, make an effectual resistance. Should Lord Wellington get into the heart of the country, and there maintain himself, then the Spaniards will have time and place to assemble with safety, and form themselves into a disciplined force: then the spirit of an injured people will fall upon their enemies with the thunder of cannon, and weight of discipline. The heroic examples displayed to them hourly by the British troops, the acts of bravery which exalt the soldier to the hero, must animate them in like manner to the Portuguese. Those troops that have fought side by side with the British forces, have charged the enemies columns together, are now fully aware, that true courage is irresistible: they have felt themselves animated with the same spirit, and have disputed the glory of a gallant achievement. The cause, in which the Spaniards and Portuguese have to struggle, is interesting to them, as men, as husbands, as fathers, and the people of both nations are formed for warfare. Practice will make them good soldiers, and example will encourage them to deeds of bravery: has not practice obtained for the British troops the first character in the world, as soldiers? we wanted the practice: we possessed in an eminent degree, the theory; what then has it produced? conquerors and heroes, whose names strike terror to an enemy.

It was the fashion in England, to swell out Lord Wellington's army, and decrease the army of Massena; the fact is, Massena left Salamanca with 100,000 men, Lord Wellington never had 80,000: the former had veteran troops under him; the latter new levies, a few British regiments excepted. What is the face of affairs now? Lord Wellington at Salamanca, and Marmont retreating with a half-starved army, not amounting to 40,000 men. I am fully convinced that, if Lord Wellington is properly supported, he will paralize all the French force on the Peninsula, before Christmas. He is now in possession of one line of communication: he will reach Madrid, when the French will only have Valencia open to them, from which they must transport all their stores, provisions, &c. &c. These flattering prospects assure me, that Great-Britain, Spain, and Portugal, will ultimately foil the usurper in his long meditated designs against the independence of the Peninsula.

Yours &c. R.

An account of a Recruiting Depôt to be formed at Sierra Leone or Goree, for the enlistment of Men of Colour, for the completion and augmentation of the West India regiments.

THE superintendance and command of the above Depôt to be under Brevet-Major Wingfield, of the 8th West India regiment, assisted by one Captain, four Lieutenants, one Paymaster, one Adjutant, and one Serjeant-Major: also by one Serjeant, two Corporals, and one Drummer, from every black regiment in the West Indies.

The officer commanding to receive 15s. in addition to his regimental appointment, from the date of his letter of service.

The Captain to receive an additional pay of 5s. from the date of his embarkation.

The Lieutenants to receive an additional pay of 5s. from the date of their embarkation.

The Paymaster to receive 15s. per diem from the date of his appointment, and the actual and necessary expenses of postage and stationery.

The above special allowances to be issued three months in advance, as well as the regimental pay.

Eligible persons found amongst cargoes of negroes, captured under the slave abolition act, to be appropriated to the service of the West India regiments.

Eight guineas to be disbursed for each recruit, out of which three guineas to be stopped for his equipment and necessaries.

Four thousand nine hundred pounds to be allowed Brevet-Major Wingfield to defray the expence of the Presents to be taken out for the Native Chiefs, and the articles of necessaries for recruits.

Slop clothing for the use of black recruits to be raised on the coast of Africa—

	s.	*d.*
A round red unlined jacket	8	6
A pair of gray cloth regulation pantaloons ...	7	6
A hat and ornaments	3	0
Total, per suit	19	0

List of the Consolidated Depôts, with the Names and Rank of Officers commanding them.—15 Jan. 1812.

Depôts.	Stations.	Officers commanding.	Depôts.	Stations.
3 Dra. Guards			2d Foot	Battle
4			58	
5	Canterbury	M. Gen. Hay	22	
1 Dragoons			31	
3			53	Ashford
4			64	
			86	
9 Lt. Dragoons	Dorchester			
11 —			39	
12 —		M.-Gen. Fane	41	Winchester.
13 —	Radpole		66	
14 —			74	
16 —			44	
10 Foot			56	Horsham
19 —			87	
30 —				
33 —	Hull		49	
34 —			77	
47 —			80	Danbury.
65 —			83	
101 —				
12 —			51	Bradbourne Lees.
17 —	Malden		52	
24 —			68	

PORTUGUESE ARMY.

STATEMENT OF THE AMOUNT OF THE TROOPS OF THE LINE AND MILITIA, ON THE 1st OF MAY 1812.

Troops of the Line.

Corps.	Men.	Horses.
24 Regiments of Infantry	33,792	142
12 Battalions of Chasseurs	7,455	34
12 Regiments of Cavalry	6,167	3,170
4 Regiments of Artillery	4,488	11
Military Guard of Police in Lisbon	1,317	224
Total of Regulars	53,219	3,581

PORTUGUESE ARMY—*continued.*

Militia.

			Men.	Horses.
Kingdom of Algarva	3	Regiments	52,151	317
Province of Alentejo	4	do.		
Beira	10	do.		
Estremadura ...	12	do.		
Lisbon, horse & foot	6	do.		
District of Oporto	8	do.		
Province of Minho	8	do.		
Tras os Montes	5	do.		

N. B. Equipments in which the Militia are deficient.

Muskets 4684, bayonets 5394, belts 7094, cartouches 5329.

In the above statement, which is extracted from the monthly returns of each corps, transmitted to the war department, there is no mention made, as in that which was published last March, of the

Company of Artificers	104
Veteran Battalions	3059

Allowances made to Officers who are permitted to provide their own Passages to join their regiments on command at home or abroad.

N B. A deduction of 8l. is made for every servant not embarked of the number allowed.

ALLOWANCE IN TRANSPORTS.

Ranks.	No. of Servants.	Tonnage for Baggage.
Subaltern	0	1½
Captain	1	3
Major or Lieut.-Colonel	2	5
Colonel	3	5
General Officer	4	10

ALLOWANCE IN LIEU OF TRANSPORTS.

	To or from Gibraltar, Bermuda, and North America.	West Indies and the Mediterranean.	Cape, and other places beyond the Equator.
Subaltern	L. 20	L. 25	L. 33
Captain	28	35	46
Major or Lieut.-Colonel	40	50	66
Colonel	48	60	80
General Officer	64	80	105

DESERTIONS FROM THE FRENCH ARMY.

SOME idea may be formed of the extent to which desertion from the French ranks has prevailed, from the following account, extracted from the Gibraltar Chronicle of the 7th of March, being an official statement of the arrival and distribution of Foreign Recruits, Deserters from the French armies in Spain, at and from the Foreign Depôt in Gibraltar, from the 14th June 1810, to the 24th Dec. 1811, viz.

20 Officers, 275 Serjeants, 382 Corporals, 4267 Privates—Total, 4954: which were thus distributed:—

York Light Infantry	628	Dillon's regiment	543
King's German Legion	1140	Expedition to Malaga	496
Brunswick regiment	207	To England	22
60th regiment	595	To Spain	2
Watteville's regiment	200	Dead	50
Corsican Rangers	309	Deserted	28
Meuron's regiment	120	Transferred	8
Chasseurs Britanniques	208	Remains at the Depôt	398

Total . . . . . . 4954.

Total men who arrived in the Bay and did not land, that have come within the knowledge of the Commanding Officer of the Depôt, 3412—Total, 8366.

(Signed) L. Macknevin, Captain 4th R. V. B. Commanding F. R.

PRISONERS IN FRANCE.

The following is a list of the Officers of the Army, Prisoners of War in France, who were all well on the 2d of June:—

At Verdun.—Lieuts.-Gen. Scott and Murray; Majors-Gen. Lord Blaney and Stack; Captain Brice, 3d Dragoon Guards; Assistant-Surgeon Coleman; Lieut.-Col. Wyndham, 1st Royal Dragoons; Lieut. Carden, Captain Phillips, 4th.

At Paris.—Major Morres, 9th Light Dragoons; Captain Luyena, 11th; Lieuts. Wood, Binny, and Moss, 15th; Captain Percy, 14th.

At Monlies.—Lieuts. Donner and Peurice, 15th.

At St. Litre.—Captain Belli, 10th; Captain Howard, 23d; Captains Allen and Taylor, Royal Artillery; Captain Frazer, Engineer; Lieut. Harper; Lieut.-Col. S. W. Rindar, Coldstream Guards; Lieut. Milluas, Lieut.-Col. Hill, 3d Guards; Lieut.-Col. Gordon.

At Lyons.—Major Totheringham; Captain Geils; Ensigns Scott and Stothert; Captain Godfrey, 1st Royals; Captain Spears, Lieut. Jackson, 3d Buffs; Ensigns Pennefeather and Fitz-Gibbon; Captain Shaw, 4th; Captain Erskine.

At Bourdeaux.—Lieuts. Graham, Richardson, and Field; Quarter-Master Richards, Lieut. Clarke, 6th; Ensign Clarke; Paymaster Butcher, Lieut. Page, 7th; Lieut. Kerwen, Colonel de Bermiere, 9th.

AT NANCY.—Captain Lambeth, Lieut. Armstrong, Lieut. Newman, 9th; Ensign Sullivan, Adjutant Sutton, Paymaster Hall, Dr. Johnstone, Lieut. Bremoan, 14th; Captain Barrow, 15th; Captain Couran, 21st; Lieuts. M'Nab and Mackety, 23d; Major Popham, 24th; Captain Skewe and Captain Andrews, Lieuts. Grant, Allen, and Campbell, 26th; Lieut. Foley, 28th; Lieut. Budd, Captain Pattison, 29th; Lieut. Biringham, Captain Hawker 30th; Captain Roberts, Lieut. Howard, Captain Coleman, 31st; Lieuts. A. Beaunik, G. Beaunik, and Moody, 36th; Captain Morrison, 43d; Colonel Guard, 45th; Captain Allman, 48th; Captain Campbell.

AT DOURS.—Lieuts. Meaky, Leach, and Elwood, Ensign Gilbert, Lieut. Ryan, 50th; Captain Wolff, 60th; Lieuts. Freis and Alkustain, Captain Goodsman, 61st; Captains Laing and Heartley, Lieuts. Mordaunt, Tench, and Collins, Lieut.-Col. Stofford, 63d; Captain Stevens, 66th; Captain Collis, Lieuts. Morgan, Morns, and Roy, 71st; Captain Regareds, 83d, and Captain Lomerville, 83d; Lieuts. Nicholia, Ahel, Johnston, and Bogie; Ensign Lelotar.

AT BITCHE.—Lieut. Butler, 87th; Lieut. Sleehy, 39th; Lieuts. Moulson and Watts, Captain Blair, 91st; Lieut. Shipay, 27th; Captain M'Bean, 2d W. I. R.; Colonel Cox, Portuguese; Major Heurth and Captain Testefrate, Sicilian Corps; Major Shairpe, half-pay, Majors Bourke and Ramsay.

ROYAL NAVY.

Captains—Sir T. Lavie, Knight, Otter, Fanshawe, Joyce, Walker, Strachey, Blennerhasset, Hoffman, and Miller.

Lieutenants—Snell, Tapper, Collas, Miller, Coun, Dalyell, Fennell, Richards, Stackpole, M'Konochie, Hawkins, Lloyd, and Turkey.

Midshipmen—Lord Boyle, and 68 more.

Marines—Major Hawser, Captains Farmer, Phillips, and Ridley, Lieutenants Blackney and Morgan.

DETENUS—Colonels Tyndall and Stanhope.

Captain—Gerard, E. T. C. and S.

AT ZOURS.—Sir B. Dixy, Bart. Sir W. Barry, Bart. Hon. J. Tufton, Hon. H. Tufton, Rev. Dr. Lawson, Rev. W. Gordon, Dr. Graham, Dr. Johnson, Messrs. Palmer, Aytoun, Holland, and Thompson.

AT ORLEANS.—Way, Mount, Goold, Watson, Carrole, Kirsoe, and Ramsford.

French Prisoners sick and in health, 30 *August,* 1810.

	in health.	sick.
On board Prison Ship in Hamoaze	6,100	61
In Dartmoor Depôt	7,500	74

DOCUMENT alluded to in the Note, page 20, *of Major-Gen. CRAWFORD.*

ACTION NEAR ALMEIDA.

Marshal Massena, not content with the gross misrepresentations which were contained in the first official account of the affair of the 24th July, near Almeida, has in a subsequent dispatch reverted to it in a tone of boasting, wholly unjustified by the circumstances, assuring the War Minister that his whole army is burning with impatience to teach the English army what they taught the division of

Crawford in the affair of Almeida. Brigadier-general Crawford has, therefore, determined to give this public contradiction to the false assertions contained in Marshal Massena's report of an action, which was not only highly honourable to the light division, but which positively terminated in its favour, notwithstanding the extraordinary disparity of numbers. A corps of 4000 men remained, during a whole day, in presence of an army of 24,000 men; it performed, in the presence of so superior a force, one of the most difficult operations of war, namely, a retreat from a very broken and extensive position, over one narrow defile. It defended, during the whole of the day, the first defensible position that was to be found in the neighbourhood of the place where the action commenced; and in the course of the affair, this corps of 4000 men, inflicted upon this army of 24,000 men, a loss equal to double of that which it sustained. Such were the circumstances of the action in which Brigadier-general Crawford's corps was opposed to the army, commanded by Marshals Massena and Ney, on the 24th of July, and it is therefore indisputable, that they had the best of it. From Marshal Massena's official dispatch, containing a statement of the force to which we were opposed, it appears that the cavalry consisted of the 3d hussuars, 15th chasseurs, 10th, 15th, and 25th dragoons, and that the whole of the infantry of Ney's corps was present, except one regiment of the division of Marchaud. The infantry of Ney's corps, according to the intercepted official returns, amounted at that time, to upwards of 22,000 effectives, and the cavalry regiments were certainly between 6 and 700 each. It therefore appears, that the force with which Marshals Massena and Ney advanced to attack the light division, on the morning of the 24th of July, consisted of 20,000 infantry, and between 3 and 4000 cavalry, to which were opposed three English battalions, 43d, 52d, and 95th; two Portuguese battalions, (1st and 3d chasseurs) and eight squadrons of cavalry; making in the whole, a force of about 3200 British, and 1100 Portuguese troops. Almeida is a small fortress, situated at the edge of the declivity, forming a right bank of the valley of the Coa, which river runs from the south to the north, and the bridge, over which is nearly an English mile west of the town. From the 21st to the 24th of July, the chain of our cavalry out-posts formed a semicircle in front of Almeida, the right flank being appuyé to the Coa, near As Naves, which is about three miles above the place; and the left flank also appuyé to the river near Cinco Villas, which is about three miles below the fortress. The centre of this line was covered by a small stream, and to the principal roads by which it was expected that the enemy would advance, namely, on the right and centre of this line, the cavalry posts were supported by piquets of infantry. The only road which our artillery, and the body of our cavalry could make use of to retreat across the Coa, was that which leads from Almeida to the bridge. The nature of the ground made it difficult for the enemy to approach this road on our left, that is to say, on the north side of the town, and the infantry of the division was therefore placed in a position to cover it on the right, or south side, having its right flank appuyé to the Coa, above the bridge, its front covered by a deep and rocky ravine, and its left in some inclosures near a windmill, which is on the plain, about 800 yards south of the town. The Governor had intended to mount a gun upon the windmill, and one was actually in it, but it was useless, as it was not mounted, and another (also dismounted) was lying near the mill. These are the two guns which Marshal Massena says he took in the action. On the morning of the 24th, the centre of our line of piquets was attacked, viz. that which occupied the road, leading from Almeida to Val de la Mula,

which village is about four English miles east of the fortress. These piquets were supported by the 14th light dragoons, and two guns, but, when the head of a considerable column, with artillery, presented itself, and began to form on the other side of the rivulet, the piquets were withdrawn. The enemy then passed the rivulet, a cannonade took place, and the enemy formed a line of fifteen squadrons of cavalry, at a distance of about a mile from the above-mentioned wind-mill, with artillery in its front, and a division of about 7000 infantry on its right; other troops were seen, though not so distinctly, advancing upon our right. It being now evident that we were opposed to such a force as to render it impossible for Brigadier-general Crawford to prevent the investment of the place, he determined to cross the Coa. He ordered the artillery and cavalry to move off by the road leading from the town to the bridge, and the infantry to follow, retiring across the vineyards towards the bridge. He directed that the infantry should move off in echelon from the left, it being necessary to hold the right till the last, in order to prevent the enemy approaching the bridge, by a road coming from Junca, and which runs in the bottom of the valley, close to the river. Some companies, which formed the left of our line, were in a vineyard, which had been so completely inclosed by a high stone wall, that it was quite impossible for cavalry to get into it; but the preceding night having been excessively bad, some of the troops who had been stationed in this vineyard, had unfortunately pulled down the wall in many places, to make use of the stones to form a shelter against the rain, which was most violent. This wall, which Brigadier-General Crawford had considered a sa complete defence, was therefore no longer such, and after our artillery and cavalry had moved off, the enemy's cavalry broke into the inclosure, and took several prisoners. Our total loss, in prisoners and missing, amounted to about 60, after all those who were at first returned as such, had joined their regiments. The 43d regiment having been on the left of the line, was the first that arrived near the bridge. The Brigadier-General ordered some companies of it to occupy a height in front of the bridge, and the remainder to pass over and form on the heights on the other side of the river. Part of the 95th regiment, and the 3d battallion of chasseurs, who arrived next, were formed on the right of these companies of the 43d regiment that were in the front of the bridge. This position was maintained until every thing was over, and until one of the horse artillery ammunition waggons, which had been overturned in a very bad situation, was got up and dragged to the other side by the men. During the remainder of the day, the bridge was most gallantly defended by the 43d, and part of the 95th regiments, and after it was dark we retreated from the Coa. To retire in tactical order over such ground, so broken, rocky and intersected with walls, as that which separated the first position from the second, would have been impossible, even if not under the fire of the enemy, and the ground on the other side of the river, was equally unfavourable for reforming the regiments. Whoever knows any thing of war, knows, that in such an operation, and upon such ground, some derangement of regular order, is inevitable, but the retreat was made in a military, soldier-like manner, and without the slightest precipitation. In the course of it, the enemy, when he pressed, was attacked in different places by the 43d, 52d, and 95th regiments, and driven before them. With respect to the enemy's loss, it is of course difficult to say what it was, because we know, that, from the commencement of the revolutionary war to the present day, no French official report has ever contained a true account of their loss. Upon this occasion, Marshal Massena says—" *We have taken one stand of colours,*

four hundred men, and two pieces of cannon; our loss amounted to nearly three hundred killed and wounded." He took no colours, the cannon were the two dismounted guns belonging to the fortress, which were lying in and near the wind-mill, and instead of 400 prisoners, he took only about 60, supposing every one of those whom we returned as missing, to have fallen alive into the enemy's hands. Now, if in the same paragraph in which he states his own loss at 300, he calls 60 prisoners 400, we may fairly infer that he is not more accurate in the one than the other, and this circumstance, as well as the usual practice of their service, and the probability of the thing from what we could observe, fully justify us in assuming it to have been from 6 to 700; ours amounted, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, to 330. Such is the true account of this affair, upon which the Marshal prides himself so much, but in which it is certain, that the advantage was on our side. We could not pretend to prevent the investment of the place, but in our retreat we did not lose a gun, a trophy, or a single article of field-equipage; and we inflicted on the enemy a loss, certainly the double of that which we sustained. The account contained in the commencement of the Marshal's dispatch, of what had passed on the 21st of July, is equally contrary to the truth. He talks of having forced the passage of the little rivulet that is between Almeida and Val de la Mula, on the 21st, whereas our piquets remained there, and not a single Frenchman passed it until the morning of the 24th. He says, that many of our sharp-shooters fell into their hands on the 21st; the truth is, they did not take a single man. The retreat of the 14th dragoons from Val de la Mula, was conducted in the most slow and regular manner; and all our intentions with respect to Fort Conception, were completely fulfilled. (Signed) ROB. CRAWFORD, *Brig.-General.*

Extracts from Army Regulations, General Orders, and Courts Martial.

ESTIMATES.

THE Army Estimates for this year, as voted by the Houses of Parliament, are for 370,434 men; from which number 23,161 are to be deducted, as being in the territories of the East India Company. The expences of the remaining force, 342,273 men, to be provided by government, are 15,893,093l. 3s. 9d. The number of embodied Militia is 93,212;—the expences for the Local Militia, 720,078l.

10*th January*, 1812.—The Prince Regent having taken into consideration the extraordinary expences which a Regimental Officer is subject to, in consequence of succeeding, without a regular Staff appointment, to the command of His Majesty's troops abroad, by the death or absence of the Commanding Officer;—His Royal Highness is pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to order, that, when a command shall so devolve upon a Field Officer, or an officer of inferior rank, the officer succeeding to the temporary command shall, on possessing the rank of a Field Officer, receive an allowance of ten shillings per diem: the same to be paid for the period, during which he shall actually exercise the command, and in addition to his regimental pay and allowances. You will be pleased to notify this communication to the troops under your command, with special directions that the same be duly observed as a standing order on the station.—Signed by the Secretary at War.

To the General, or other Officer commanding his Majesty's Forces at ——.

10th January.—The pay of men, recommended for the Out Pension of Chelsea Hospital, is only to be issued by the agent, to the day preceding the board-day, on which they shall have been admitted on the Out-Pension.

17th January.—Men discharged on providing substitutes, are not entitled to any allowance to carry them home.

19th January.—No pay to be admitted for an officer subsequent to the date of his death, except for the purpose of indemnifying for the amount over-issued, under the circumstances specified in the first Article of the Explanatory Directions, when a special application should be made to the Secretary at War.

17th February.—Pay of Servants to Officers not belonging to their own corps, not to be allowed unless the sanction of the Commander-in-Chief shall previously have been obtained; and a copy of the Adjutant-General's letter, signifying the permission of the Commander-in-Chief for so employing a soldier, must be annexed as a voucher for the charge.

26th February.—The pay of Officers belonging to regiments on the British establishment, who are permitted to serve in the Portuguese army, and to hold appointments therein, is to be issued to them under a similar restriction to that which has been prescribed in the case of officers holding more than one military appointment under the British government.

7th April.—The actual and necessary expences incurred for the Carriage of the baggage of Regimental Depots, and the Heavy Baggage left behind on the Embarkation of Corps for Foreign Service, will be allowed to be charged against the public, provided the charges are properly vouched.

Additional Pay for length of Service to be allowed for Lieutenants of Infantry, on account of services in a Fencible Corps, subsequently to the date of its volunteering for service out of the United Kingdom.

14th April.—The allowance in aid of the Regimental Mess of Corps in Great Britain, which (except in very special cases) has hitherto been confined to entire regiments, will, from the 25th of Dec. last inclusive, be extended to such specific number of Troops or Companies belonging to corps serving out of this country, as may happen to be left in Great Britain: provided it be certified by the Commanding Officer, that a Mess was actually established by the said Troops or Companies during the period for which the allowance is charged.

15th April.—An allowance at the rate of twenty-five pounds per annum for every four officers attached to Regimental Depôts in Great Britain, and present upon an average during each quarters of a year, is to be allowed to them in aid of the Regimental Mess.

20th April.—Bills of Quarter Masters of Local Militia Corps, are in future to be drawn at ten days sight instead of seven days, as mentioned in the 2d clause of Instructions of 1st May, 1809.

25th June.—A soldier taken from his corps as an Officer's Servant, is entitled to beer money if in barracks or balloted in quarters, or if in a situation in which he could properly have received beer in kind, previously to a daily allowance being granted in lieu thereof.

Horse Guards, 25*th March*, 1812.

Sir,—The Commander-in-Chief judges it expedient to transmit to you, with the inclosed documents, a few observations on the salutary effects, with which it is reasonable to hope, that an occasional recurrence to the powers, with which you are thereby vested, will be attended; amongst which the most obvious advantage is,

that of limiting the operation of Regimental Courts Martial, strictly to the purposes for which they are designed by the Legislature, *viz.* for inquiring into such disputes and criminal matters as may come before them, and for inflicting corporal and other punishments for small offences; and in order to prevent the possibility of any misunderstanding on this important point, it is his Royal Highness's command, that on no pretence whatever shall the award of a Regimental Court Martial hereafter exceed.

The Commander-in-Chief has commanded me tc take this opportunity of stating, that there is no point on which his Royal Highness is more decided in his opinion, than that, when Officers are earnest and zealous in the discharge of their duty, and competent to their respective stations, a frequent recurrencc to punishment will not be necessary.

The Commander-in-Chief is confident, the Officers of the army are universally actuated by a spirit of justice, and impressed with those sentiments of kindness and regard towards their men, which they on so many occasions have proved themselves to deserve; but his Royal Highness has reason to apprehend, that, in many instances, sufficient attention has not been paid to the *prevention of crimes.* The timely interference of the Officer, his personal intercourse and acquaintance with his men (which are sure to be repaid by the soldiers' confidence and attachment,) and above all, his personal example, are the only efficacious means of preventing military offences; and the Commander-in-Chief has no hesitation in declaring, that the maintenance of strict discipline, without severity of punishment, and the support and encouragement of an ardent and military spirit, in a corps without licentiousness, are the criterions by which his Royal Highness will be very much guided, in forming his opinion of the talents, abilities and merit of the Officers to whom the command of the different regim ents and corps of the army are confided. I have the honour to be, &c.

Horse-Guards, March 25, 1812.—Sir, I have received the Commander-in-Chief's commands to apprise you, that his Royal Highness the Prince Regent has deemed it expedient to revert to the custom, heretofore in use, of entrusting to the Colonel or Commanding-Officer of each regiment, a warrant empowering him to hold in the regiment under his command, and composed exclusively of the Officers belonging to it, General Courts-Martial, for the investigation and punishment of offences, which, though they do not fall under the description of small offences, and consequently of offences cognizable by a Regimental Court-Martial, are not, however, from their nature, of sufficient gravity or importance to require the investigation of a General Court-Martial composed of Officers of other corps.

This document is herewith transmitted to you, and his Royal Highness the Prince Rrgent, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, directs that you shall, in exercising the power it contains, strictly adhere to the following instructions:—

1st. That it shall never be applied to the case of any Commissioned Officer.

2d. That it shall not be applied even to the cases of Non-commissioned Officers, or private soldiers, which, by the present practice, are referred to the General Officer commanding in the district or on the station.

3d. You are to understand, that this warrant is intended merely to apply to the more serious cases, which, at present, are usually brought before Regimental

Courts-Martial, but which, from their nature, or from the aggravation of the circumstances attending them, may seem to call for a more severe punishment than it is fit that such Regimental Courts-Martial should award.

4th. You will observe that, by the warrant, it is left optional with you to be yourself President of these General Regimental Courts-Martial, or to appoint some Field Officer of the Regiment to that duty, and that the proceedings, if the regiment is in Great Britain or Ireland, are to be transmitted, through the General Officer commanding the brigade, to the General, commanding in the district, and that the sentences awarded by them are in no case to be carried into execution, till they receive his sanction and confirmation. If the Regiment is on foreign service, the sentences are to be approved by the General Officer on the spot, or by the General commanding on the station, according to the orders, which you may, from time to time, receive on this head. In all cases, the original proceedings of General Regimental Courts Martial are to be transmitted to his Majesty's Judge Advocate-General.

Lastly, You will observe, that the 18th and 21st sections of the Mutiny Act, authorise General Courts Martial, consisting of nine members, including the President, being held for the trial of Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers, in cases where there is a difficulty or inconvenience to the service in assembling more members, provided the punishment awarded does not extend to the loss of life or limb, or transportation; and his Royal Highness the Prince Regent approves of courts so constituted being resorted to in all cases which fall under the spirit and meaning of the act.

The Commander-in-Chief directs you to be very careful to instruct the Officers, who may at any time be called on to compose a General Court Martial within the regiment under your command, as to the nature and extent of the powers and authority thereby vested in them, from the temperate and judicious exercise of which his Royal Highness expects the most beneficial consequences will accrue to the discipline of the service.—I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant.

WARRANTS FOR HOLDING COURTS MARTIAL.

BY HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE REGENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

WHEREAS an act has been made and passed in this present session of parliament for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters, from and after the 24th day of March until the 25th day of March , we have therefore thought fit hereby, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to authorise and direct you, from time to time, to call, assemble, and hold Courts Martial, and to be President of the same; which Courts Martial are to be constituted according to the said act of parliament, and to meet at such time or times, as you the said President shall appoint, for punishing such mutiny, desertion, false musters, and other crimes, as have happened or shall happen in his Majesty's regiment under your command. And we do hereby, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, further authorise and empower the said Courts Martial, to hear and examine all such matters and informations as shall be brought before them, touching the misbehaviour of any officer or soldier, by mutiny, desertion, false muster, or otherwise, as aforesaid, and to proceed in the trial of such

offenders, and in giving of sentence, and awarding punishment, according to the powers and directions contained in the said act of parliament, and articles of war, which are hereunto annexed; and for so doing this shall be your warrant.

Given at our court at Carlton-House, this 25th day of March, in the fifty year of his Majesty's reign.

By command of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty.

To the Colonel of his Majesty's regiment of , or to the Lieut.-Colonel or Major of the said regiment, for the time being.

8th May, 1812.—In reference to our circular letter of the 26th February last, relative to the Pay of Officers holding appointments in the Portuguese service, (which, from the applications we have received, and our not having been informed at the time of the issues of pay made through other channels than those of the British Regimental Pay-Masters, we are apprehensive may have been too generally worded) we think it proper to explain to you that the same is to be construed as alluding only to officers having military appointments in the Portuguese army of a description that would, according to the rules established in this country, have been tenable without prejudice to their claim to receive regimental pay, and by no means to officers receiving the pay of their regimental commissions from the Portuguese government, the Superintendant of British Aids, or the District Pay-Masters, in Portugal: such regimental officers not being entitled, so far as is known to this department, to receive pay of more than one regimental appointment.

It will follow, of course, that the pay of these officers is not liable to be charged also in the public accompts of British regiments for the same period.

The following official documents, relative to the granting of Pensions to wounded Officers, have been issued, by order of the Commander-in-Chief:—

June 20, 1812.

Sir,—His Royal Highness the Prince Regent having taken into his consideration the cases of those Officers of the Army who have sustained serious and permanent injury in action with the enemy, and being desirous of marking his sense of their services, by extending to them a permanent provision in addition to those allowances which are given under the existing regulations, has been graciously pleased to order, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, that Pensions shall be granted to such Officers, according to the regulation and scale herewith transmitted: and I have the satisfaction to add, that Parliament having, by their vote, given effect to his Royal Highness's liberal and beneficent views, these Pensions will commence from 25th December, 1811, in all cases in which the injury may have been sustained previously to the 25th December, 1810; and from the expiration of a year and a day, in the instances of wounds received subsequently to that date.

In executing these his Royal Highness's commands, I beg to assure you, that it gives me much gratification to communicate to you this additional and striking proof of his Royal Highness's most gracious attention to the merits and services of the British Army; and I request that you will use the earliest means of making the same known to the Officers of the Regiment under your command. I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) PALMERSTONE.

Colonel of the —— Regiment of ——.

REGULATIONS FOR GRANTING PENSIONS TO OFFICERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S LAND FORCES LOSING AN EYE OR LIMB ON SERVICE.

If an Officer shall be wounded in action, and it shall appear upon an inspection made of him by the Army Medical Board, at any period not sooner than a year and a day after the time he was wounded, that he has in consequence of his wound lost a limb or an eye, or has totally lost the use of a limb, or that his wound has been equally prejudicial to his habit of body with the loss of a limb, such Officer shall be entitled to a Pension, commencing from the expiration of a year and a day after the time when he was wounded, and depending as to its amount upon the rank he held at that period, according to the scale annexed. This Pension being granted as a compensation for the injury sustained, is to be held together with any other Pay and Allowances to which such Officer may be otherwise entitled, without any deduction on account thereof.

Officers who shall have lost more than one limb or eye, shall be entitled to the pension for each eye or limb so lost.

And as the Pension is not to commence till the expiration of a year and a day from the date of the wound, it is to be independant of the allowance of a year's pay, or the expences attending the cure of wounds, granted under the existing regulations.

Applications for this Pension are to be made in the same manner in which claims for the year's pay are now made to the Secretary at War, and must always be accompanied by the Certificate of the Army Medical Board, if the Officer applying is at home, and by that of the principal Medical Officer on the station where he is, if the Officer is abroad.

In the latter case, however, the Officer must, as soon as he returns home, be inspected by the Army Medical Board, and transmit their certificate to the Secretary at War.

All Officers who may have sustained such an injury as would entitle them to this pension, by any wounds received since the commencement of hostilities in the year 1793, will, upon the production of the proper certificate from the Army Medical Board, be allowed a pension proportioned, according to the scale, to the rank they held at the time when wounded, and commencing from the 25th December, 1811.

This allowance will be granted in general according to Regimental Rank, but in cases in which, in consequence of their Brevet Rank, officers shall have been employed at the time when they were wounded, in discharge of duties superior to those attached to their Regimental Commissions, it will be given by the Brevet Rank.

Given at the War-Office, this 20th day of June, 1812.

By command of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty. (Signed) PALMERSTONE.

SCALE REFERRED TO IN THE PRECEDING REGULATION.

Ranks.	*Rates of Pensions.*
Field-Marshal; General, or Lieutenant-General, commanding in chief at the time, to be specially considered.	
Lieutenant-General -	*L.*400
Major-General; or Brigadier-General, commanding a Brigade - - -	*L.*350
Colonel, Lieut.-Colonel, *Adjutant-General, *Quarter-Master-General, *Deputy Adjutant-General, if Chief of the Department, *Deputy Quarter-Master-General, if ditto, Inspector of Hospitals, each - - -	*L.*300

Major Commanding	L.250
Major, *Deputy Adjutant-General, *Deputy Quarter-Master-General, Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, each	L.200
Captain, *Assistant Adjutant-General, *Assistant Quarter-Master General, *Secretary to the Commander of the Forces, *Aide de Camp, *Major of Brigade, Surgeon Regimental, Paymaster, *Judge Advocate, Physician, Staff Surgeon, Chaplain, each	L.100
Lieutenant, and Adjutant, each	L.70
Cornet, Ensign, Second Lieutenant, Regimental Quarter-Master, Assistant-Surgeon, Apothecary, Hospital Mate, Veterinary Surgeon, Purveyor, Deputy Purveyor, each	L.50

The officers marked thus (*) to have the allowance according to their Army Rank, if they prefer it.

3d July, 1812.—RATES OF ALLOWANCE TO THE GENERAL AND STAFF OFFICERS IN THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS OF GREAT-BRITAIN, FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING THE 24th ULTIMO.

Dictricts, &c.	*Rates of Allowance.*
North Britain	Two Shillings and Sixpence.
Northern	Two Shillings and Threepence.
York	Two Shillings and Threepence.
Eastern	Two Shillings and Ninepence.
Kent	Two Shillings and Sevenpence.
Sussex	Two Shillings and Sixpence.
South West	Two Shillings and Eightpence.
Isle of Wight	Do. Do.
Western	Two Shillings and Ninepence.
Severn	Two Shillings and Tenpence.
North West	Two Shillings and Fivepence.
Home	Two Shillings and Eightpence.
Inland	Two Shillings and Sixpence.

Horse-Guards, July 5, 1812.—In consequence of the operation of the act, for allowing the mutual interchange of the British and Irish Militias, his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct, that the Commanding Officers of Regiments shall be particularly attentive that no soldier, professing the Roman Catholic religion, shall be subject to any punishment for not attending the divine worship of the Church of England; and that every such soldier shall be at full liberty to attend the worship of ALMIGHTY GOD according to the forms prescribed by his religion, when military duty does not interfere.

By command of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief.

HARRY CALVERT, A. G.

GENERAL ORDERS.

10th July, 1812.—All officers dismounted, wearing caps, are to salute in the same manner as practised by officers of flank companies.

24th June, 1812.—The Commander-in-Chief has commanded it to be notified, that when it is the intention of a Court Martial to award *Solitary Confinement* as

a punishment, it is necessary that the words "Solitary Confinement" should be expressed in the wording of the sentence.

Annexed is the form of commitment which is to be used, when the Commanding Officer of a corps finds it necessary to place any Soldier, in pursuance of the sentence of a Court-Martial, in the temporary custody of the civil power.

I Commanding Officer of do hereby require and order you to receive into your custody and to keep in confinement for the space of ( ) (†) of the Regiment, pursuant to the sentence of a Court Martial held at a copy of which sentence is hereto annexed.*

* Here insert the period.

† Here insert the name of the prisoner.

An authenticated description of the prisoner, extracted from the Regimental Description Book, is here inserted.

Name of the prisoner. .

Age . . . .

Height . . . . . .

Description of his person, &c. &c. . . . . .

Signature of the Commanding Officer. } ________________

To *The Gaoler or Keeper of*

1*st July*, 1812.—His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, has been pleased to command, that the clothing of trumpeters, and buglers of regiments, shall in future be of the same colour as that worn by the privates of the regiment.

The order of the 8*th October*, 1811, is hereby cancelled.

Horse-Guards, 24th July, 1812.—It having been represented to the Commander-in-Chief, that many Paymasters of regiments are engaged in commerce and business of a private nature, His Royal Highness judges it necessary to declare, that he considers all such avocations incompatible with their regimental duty, and he commands that Regimental Paymasters shall, on no account, engage, directly or indirectly, in traffic or commerce of any kind, but shall strictly confine themselves entirely to the duties of the stations they hold in their respective corps.

Horse-Guards, 18*th June*, 1812.—The Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to direct, that the following proceedings of a Board of General Officers, especially assembled by the command of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, for the investigation of abuses and irregularities in the 1st Surry Regiment of Militia, shall be made public.

The Commander-in-Chief is persuaded, that this is a solitary instance of a system of injustice and peculation existing in any corps in the British army, and he trusts, that the honourable feelings of that highly respectable branch of the service, to which the regiment belongs, will never again be wounded by the publication of

so disgraceful a record; His Royal Highness has however decided, on the publicity of the present measure; as a powerful incitement to the officers entrusted with the command of brigades and regiments to give their *personal* and unremitted attention to the interior economy of their corps;—as an intimation (in addition to the General Orders on this head) to the Captains of troops or companies, that they will be ever held responsible for the most strict and careful discharge in *their own persons*, of the duties connected with the comfort and welfare of their men, in which the regularity of their pay, and the provision of their necessaries on the most economical and equitable terms, form a prominent part; as an assurance to the soldiers of the British army, from the highest authority, that the same laws which enforce discipline, and a just subordination, are equally calculated to redress their wrongs, and to support their claims, when stated with propriety and founded in justice.

The Commander-in-Chief avails himself of this opportunity of returning his thanks to Major-General Acland, by whose perseverance and personal attentions, these shameful transactions have been brought to light, and the unworthy and degraded characters, who were implicated in them, have been removed from the service, which they have so deeply injured and disgraced.

By command of His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief,

HARRY CALVERT, *Adjutant-general.*

PROCEEDINGS of a BOARD of GENERAL OFFICERS, assembled at Chelmsford, on the 23d of April, 1812, in pursuance of a District Order of the 22d of April, 1812.

MEMBERS.

Lieut.-General the Right Hon. T. Maitland.—Major-Gen. the Hon. W. Stewart. —Major-General Montgomerie.

The following Letter from his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, addressed to General the Earl of Chatham, K. G. or Officer commanding the Eastern District, was read to the court:—

Horse-Guards, 21st April, 1812.

"My Lord,—In reference to the General Courts Martial, which have sat, and passed judgment upon several officers of the 1st Royal Surry Militia, I am to acquaint your lordship, that the circumstances, which have been proved in evidence upon the face of their proceedings, appear to the Prince Regent to have evinced the existence of a regimental system, that professes to have sanctioned practices on the part of the officers commanding companies, and the regimental paymaster, under the plea of long established usage, which are most injurious to the discipline, and well being of the service, and prejudicial to the interests and comforts of the soldier.

"I have therefore received his Royal Highness's commands to desire, that instead of proceeding to the trial of other officers of that corps, now in arrest, which might not be attended with such advantage to the whole militia service, as may be attained under a more general investigation, a Board of General Officers shall be assembled, consisting of Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. T. Maitland, Major-General the Hon. W. Stewart, and Major-General Montgomerie; for the purpose of enquiring into the whole interior economy of the 1st Royal Surry Militia, reporting their opinion generally upon the subject, as well as upon any particular case of delinquency that may come under their observation.

"With a view to afford every possible information to aid the subject of this enquiry, the Prince Regent was further pleased to command, that the Board shall be furnished with the proceedings of the Courts Martial, which have been held upon Major Thompson, Captains Ford, Thompson, and Frizell, and Paymaster Hunter, together with the proceedings of such Courts of Enquiry, as may have been held by order of Major-General Acland, to examine into the irregularities that came under that officer's observation; and that the board shall be authorized to examine witnesses, and to call for all regimental books and documents, that may give furtherance to the investigation upon which they are employed.

"I am, my Lord, yours,

(Signed) "FREDERICK, *Commander-in-Chief.*"

"*General*

"*The Earl of Chatham, K. G. or officer commanding in the Eastern District.*"

Lieutenant-General Maitland submits to the Board, the various documents, mentioned in the concluding paragraph of the above letter.

No. 1. Proceedings of a General Court Martial, held at Chelmsford, on Friday the 18th of October, 1811, for the trial of Captain Churchill Thompson, of the 1st Royal Surry Militia.

No. 2. Proceedings of a General Court Martial, held at Chelmsford, on Friday the 18th of October, 1811, for the trial of Captain John Ford, of the 1st Royal Surry Militia.

No. 3. Proceedings of a General Court Martial, held at Chelmsford, on Friday the 18th of October, 1811, for the trial of Lieutenant and Paymaster Isaac Hunter, of the 1st Royal Surry Militia.

No. 4. Proceedings of a General Court Martial, held at Chelmsford, on Monday the 30th of December, 1811, for the trial of Captain Richard Frizell, of the 1st Royal Surry Militia.

No. 5. Proceedings of a General Court Martial, held at Chelmsford, on Monday the 30th of December, 1811, for the trial of Major Peter Thompson, of the 1st Royal Surry Militia.

No. 6. Proceedings of a Brigade Court of Enquiry, held at Chelmsford, by order of Major-General Acland, on the 27th of November, 1811, to investigate the claims of the non-commissioned officers and privates of Captain Bigot's company, 1st Royal Surry Militia.

No. 7. Proceedings of a Brigade Court of Enquiry, held at Chelmsford, by order of Major-General Acland, on the 7th of January, 1812, to investigate the claims of the non-commissioned officers and privates of Captain Thomas Churchill Thompson's company, 1st Royal Surry Militia.

No. 8. Proceedings of a Brigade Court of Enquiry, held at Chelmsford, by order of Major-General Acland, on the 27th of November, 1811, to investigate the claims of the non-commissioned officers and privates of Captain William Tomson's company, 1st Royal Surry Militia.

No. 9. Proceedings of a Brigade Court of Enquiry, held at Chelmsford, by order of Major-General Acland, on the 27th of November, 1811, to investigate the claims of the non-commissioned officers and privates of Captain Leigh's company, 1st Royal Surry Militia.

No. 10. Proceedings of a Brigade Court of Enquiry, held at Chelmsford, by order of Major-General Acland, on the 13th of December, 1811, to investigate the claims of the non-commissioned officers and privates of Captain Frizell's company, 1st Royal Surry Militia.

No. 11. Proceedings of a Brigade Court of Enquiry, held at Chelmsford, by order of Major-General Acland, on the 31st of December, 1811, to investigate the claims of the non-commissioned officers and privates of Captain Ford's company, 1st Royal Surry Militia.

No. 12. Proceedings of a Brigade Court of Enquiry, held at Chelmsford, by order of Major-General Acland, on the 4th of December, 1811, to investigate the claims of the non-commissioned officers and privates of Captain Norton's company, 1st Royal Surry Militia.

No. 13. Proceedings of a Brigade Court of Enquiry, held at Chelmsford, by order of Major-General Acland, on the 7th of December, 1811, to investigate the claims of the non-commissioned officers and privates of Captain Dawson's company, 1st Royal Surry Militia.

The Board resolves that the above documents be considered as entered on its proceedings; and that the letters from His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, to General the Earl of Chatham, communicating the finding and sentences of the above Courts Martial, with His Royal Highness the Prince Regent's decision and animadversions thereon, be also read and considered as entered.

EVIDENCE.

Brigade-Major Chamberlain is directed by the Board to lay before it, all the regimental books belonging to companies, that may be in his possession; and being questioned what those books are, states as follows:—that he has in his possession all the Public Ledgers of Companies, and all the Private Books, except those belonging to Captain Dawson's and Captain Ford's companies.

Q. What do you call *Private* Books?—*A.* I call those *Private* Books, in which charges were entered against the men, which were not brought forward in the *Public* Ledgers.

Q. How did you get possession of those Private Books?—*A.* By the orders of Major-General Acland.

Major-General Acland being requested by the Board to acquaint it with the circumstances connected with the two sets of books, *public* and *private*, and his mode of getting possession of them, states—that, on the arrival of the 1st Royal Surry Militia, at Chelmsford, having reason to suppose that the system of the regiment required investigation, and that several circumstances relative to charges made against the men, were concealed, and that these were contained in private books kept by the Pay-serjeants of companies; he ordered a field-day, and while the regiment was marched out, placed non-commissioned officers of the Dorset Militia as sentries at the different barrack rooms occupied by the Pay-serjeants of the Surry, who were then assembled, and the private books demanded from them. After some hesitation, they acknowledged such books were in existence, and they were take possession of by the Major-General and Brigade-Major Chamberlain, with the exception of Captain Dawson's, who declared he had none, and of Captain Ford's, which latter were carried out of the barracks by Mrs. Allingham, wife to the then Serjeant-Major, who paid the company, and whose room by mistake, was not taken possession of.

Major-General Acland further states, that had he not taken the means he did to procure these books, that the existence of them would have been denied, and that he should not have obtained possession of them.

CAPTAIN BIGOT'S COMPANY.

Nathaniel Ostler, late Pay-sergeant of Captain Bigot's company:—States, that

extra waggons were hired on a march, which were paid for by the whole of the non-commissioned officers, drummers, and men equally, whether they had baggage carried or not,—that when *Captain Jones* commanded the company, he had baggage of his own carried on the waggon, but never paid any thing.—States, the usual habit of the regiment was, for every company to keep *public* and *private* books, and that it was generally understood that the losses by deaths, desertions, &c. were to be borne by the Pay-serjeants of companies, which losses were reimbursed to them by profits arising from furnishing the men with necessaries:—That the Captain contributed eighteen shillings, or one pound towards each funeral, and the remainder was charged to the men voluntarily.—States that passes and discharges were paid for by the men, subsequent to the order of August, 1805. It was the custom to charge an halfpenny per day to the men for the pay issued to them when employed on the King's works. That it was the custom to charge twopence in a shilling for money advanced to the men by way of loan. When the men were in debt, he was in the habit of putting the men under stoppages and out of the mess; but this always was with their own consent:—States, that he has paid the company twenty-one years, that the present system of overcharging necessaries and taking interest for money advanced, only commenced with the present war:—That Captain Bigot has commanded the company for the same period, that for some years Captain Bigot allowed him two shillings and sixpence per week for paying the company, but he then discontinued it, and allowed him to furnish the men with necessaries, which were before provided by the Captain himself:—States, in regard to the public and private books, that the latter bore charges for articles furnished by himself, his wife, or his daughter, and to pay which, the balances due to the men on the public account, were appropriated; never shewed the private book to his Captain, though he has the public book at times—believes his Captain did not know of the private book.

Captain Bigot having had the above evidence read to him, acknowledges himself to have been extremely culpable in neglecting to enquire into the state of his company, but, that trusting to the honesty of his Pay-sergeant, and hearing no complaints from the men, he omitted this most necessary duty; that on joining the regiment at Chelmsford, and learning what had been practised by his Pay-serjeant, but with which he was before unacquainted, he did every thing in his power to satisfy the claims of men.

CAPTAIN THOMAS CHURCHILL THOMPSON'S COMPANY.

Serjeant Thomas Proctor, late Pay-serjeant of Captain Churchill Thompson's company: States, that an extra waggon was hired on a march, which was charged to the officers, non-commissioned officers, drummers, and privates; but after the last march from Norman Cross to Chelmsford, it was charged to those only who had baggage carried, and that he has not received the proportion for their baggage from the officers. That on the march from Weeley to Norman Cross, some of the officers' baggage was carried on the extra waggon, but was not paid for by the officers:—that, he has borne the losses from death and desertion, &c. for which he was not remunerated by his Captain, who must have known he had no means of reimbursing himself but by profit on supplying the men with necessaries. The Captain contributed something towards the funerals, but a proportion was always charged to the men without their being consulted. The Captain paid for the repair of arms. The men paid for passes, but cannot speak as to the discharges. That his Captain paid him two shillings per week. States, Captain Thompson used every endeavour

to prevent the men coming forward as evidences against Serjeant Starr when he was tried at Weeley.

Serjeant John Whitfield, same company, remembers Captain Thompson at Weeley, when Serjeant Starr was ordered to be tried, telling the men of the company that perjury was thought nothing of in the army, and generally shewing a disinclination to the men coming forward as evidences against Serjeant Starr.

Serjeant Lilly heard Captain Thompson say, before the men (when the company was paraded at Weeley to see what men had complaints against Serjeant Starr) that perjury was no crime in the army—that the same was generally noticed by the men. That Captain Thompson only paid for one funeral, but the expences of the others were charged against the men without their being consulted.

Captain Thomas Churchill Thompson:—states, that he always enquired of his company whether they had any complaints, and when they had he always attended to them; denies the statement of Serjeants Proctor and Whitfield respecting the trial of Serjeant Starr; states, that he had no idea of any charge coming against him, as he always entrusted the payment of the company to his Pay-Serjeant; that he always gave the contingent allowance to his subaltern when he was absent, and always had his baggage carried on the waggon allowed to the company. States, that the carriage of the new clothing was charged to the men before it had been issued to them to wear.

James Starr, late of the 1st Royal Surry Militia, states—That he paid Captain Thomas Churchill Thompson's company, upwards of five years; that he was in the habit of overcharging the necessaries he issued to the men, which was requisite, to re-imburse him for the losses he suffered by the deaths and desertions in the company. States, that, during the above period, Captain Thompson once paid two pounds ten shillings towards a funeral which was very expensive, and the company very weak at the time, the men paying one shilling and sixpence each towards it; that in all other instances the expence of the funeral was defrayed by the men; that he tendered to the Court-Martial by which he was tried, at Weeley, a statement of the losses he had suffered by deaths, desertions, &c. but which was not received. States, that his Captain was perfectly aware that he made a profit on necessaries, having had conversation with him on the subject. States, that when he applied to his Captain for the sums which men had deserted in debt, his Captain said he had nothing to do with it, as he (Starr), received the profits of the company. States, that he received no part of the contingent allowance from his Captain, who paid for the repair of arms, and allowed him five guineas per annum for paying the company. States, that he had been in the regiment since the year 1793, and the system of over-charging the men, had existed the whole period. States, that the articles issued by Captain Dawson to the men, were quite as high charged as by the Pay-Serjeants in the other companies, and that there was no difference in the quality. States, that he received an unlimited pass from the regiment, dated 14th August, 1811; that he provided a substitute on the 12th of August, 1811; that his discharge was dated the 11th of August, though not actually given to him until the 26th of Feb. 1812, but that he had received no pay or settlement since the 24th of July, although he appears struck off on the Adjutant's Muster Roll, on the 9th of September. States, that having received the oil and emery allowance for the men, he furnished them gratis with tin boxes, for the purpose of containing those articles, and for which he paid two-pence each—these boxes appear to be similar to those produced to the Court, as furnished by Captain Dawson, to his company, and

charged by him six-pence each. States, that he does not recollect any thing said by Captain Thompson, in presence of his company, relative to perjury being no crime in the army; that he was present at the time stated, and thinks he must have heard it if used.

Captain Thompson having heard the above evidence read, denies Starr's assertions, and renews his former statement. (Appendix No. I.)

CAPTAIN FORD'S COMPANY.

Serjeant Thomas Allingham, late Serjeant-Major of the 1st Royal Surry Militia, and Pay-Serjeant of Captain Ford's Company:—States, that extra waggons were taken, on a march, for the carriage of baggage, the expence of which was borne exclusively by Non-commissioned Officers, Drummers, and Privates; but is not aware of the officers having in any instance contributed towards it. He further states that the charge was always made with reference to the quantity of luggage carried for each man, but, on examining the ledger of the company, it appears to have been uniform. States, that the usual habit of the regiment was, for every company to keep public and private books; and that it was generally understood that the losses by deaths, desertions, &c. were to be borne by Pay-Serjeants of companies, which losses were re-imbursed to them by profits arising from furnishing the men with necessaries. That the expences of the funerals were borne by the men; that this was voluntary on the part of the men; that in some cases the Captains also contributed towards this expence, but that in general it was paid entirely by the men. With regard to passes and discharges, states that the men paid for them voluntarily, subsequent to the order of 1805; and that, antecedent to that order, the price of a pass, six-pence, and for a discharge, one shilling; afterwards that the men paid as they chose. That he received an halfpenny per day, from the money he issued to the men for pay, when employed on the King's works, at Dover; that the men paid it voluntarily, on account of having the money advanced to them; that it was the custom of the Pay-Serjeants, to charge the men two-pence or three-pence in a shilling, for the money they advanced to them. That it was the practice of the Pay-Serjeants, to be venders of necessaries to the men, antecedent to the General Order, August 1805, and that the same practice continued; notwithstanding that order. That when the men were in debt, they were put out of the mess, and gave up part of their bread and meat money, to liquidate the same, which was done by the Pay-Serjeant, without the knowledge of the Officers, and without the sanction of a Court Martial; that he never received any remuneration from his Captain, for paying the company; that he never received from his Captain, any part of the contingent allowance, given by Government, to cover the losses sustained by deaths, desertions, &c.; that the Pay-Serjeants received the oil and emery allowances, from the Paymaster. States, that similar deductions were made from the marching and prolongation guineas, with those above stated to be made from all money advanced to the men. In regard to bounties, the Paymaster received six-pence, and the clerk one shilling, from every bounty issued; that it has been the custom, when recruits are raised at Head-Quarters, to charge to the county one or two pounds more than actually given to the recruit, which difference was received by the person enlisting the man; that the men so enlisted, are borne on the strength of the regiment, until a substitute is required, by a man balloted in the county, for whom one of these men is then made the substitute, which men were known in the regiment by the name of *speculation men*. That he believes these transactions, with the exception above-mentioned, took place with the knowledge of the officers;

but speaks positively as to Captain Ford having been acquainted with them, as far as regards his own company, which Serjeant Allingham paid.

Captain Ford conceives that he had always executed his duty, in enquiring if the men had any claims, and thought every thing was going on right.

CAPTAIN WM. TOMSON'S COMPANY.

John Blay, late Pay-Serjeant of Captain Wm. Tomson's company, was Pay-Serjeant six years; had public and private books, which latter he discontinued about half a year ago. The books of this company are different from any others, though there are two, and appear to be more regular. He states it was generally understood that the losses by deaths and desertions, &c. were to be borne by the Pay-Serjeants of companies, which losses were re-imbursed to them, by profits arising from furnishing the men with necessaries; that in one instance a Serjeant deserted, upwards of four pounds in debt, and when he stated to Captain Tomson, how hard it would be on him to suffer this loss, was answered, that he must re-pay himself out of the profits of the company—that the Captain paid for the funerals. The Captain allowed him two shillings per week, for the payment of the company; that the Captain must have known of the overcharge of necessaries; that Captain Tomson sent down six dozen pair of shoes, and desired him to put a price on them, so as to gain the usual profit—that they never paid for passes and discharges—never took interest on smaller sums than one pound, and then at the rate of two shillings in the pound—charged different sums for advancing the marching guineas; &c. &c.—that the custom in this company, was to charge all the men one penny per day, when on a march, for an extra waggon, and that the surplus of the price was charged among the men, who had most baggage, exclusively of their regimental clothing. States, that Captain Tomson and Captain Denis, when commanding the company, generally signed the certificate of the clearances having been paid, &c. without examining the books, or making any enquiries on the subject. The whole of the above evidence applies equally to Captains Denis and Tomson.

Captain Denis states, that he paid one guinea towards the expence of funerals; that he never paid any thing for losses by deaths and desertions; that prior to the regiment going to Norman Cross, he was in the habit of signing the certificate of the men's clearances having been paid, &c. without examining the books, though he made enquiries of the men, but that afterwards he attended more particularly to it, and asked the men if they had any claims.

Captain William Tomson states, that he pursued the same system which he found to exist when he first took the command of a company in the regiment; that he did not know of the existence of private books; that he made enquiry of the men, regularly, as to their having any complaints. States, that with respect to the shoes, he conceived it would be for the advantage of the men, that the necessaries should be purchased in London, and that therefore he sent down six dozen pair, directing the Serjeant to let the men have the option of taking them or not, but not wishing to prevent his making the usual profit upon them; that he does not wish to justify a practice, of the impropriety of which he is fully aware, but which he pursued in conformity with the established custom.

CAPTAIN LEIGH'S COMPANY.

William White, late Pay-Serjeant of Captain Leigh's company, states, that on a march, extra waggons were hired, and the expence incurred was charged among the Non-commissioned Officers, Drummers, and men of the company, according to the

weight and size of the articles carried for them. It appears, however, that the ledger was destroyed before the regiment left Norman Cross, so that no reference can be made; and Major-General Acland prevented any charge being made to the men, on this head, for the march from thence to Chelmsford. That he believes the Officers' baggage might be occasionally carried in these waggons, but that no charge was ever made to them. He states that the Captain or Officer commanding the company, was in the habit of signing the certificate of the men's clearances having been paid, and their having been regularly settled with according to the King's regulations, although they had never seen the books, either public or private, trusting to the assertion of the Pay-Serjeants. He also states that he bore the losses by deaths and desertions, &c. for which he was not reimbursed by his Captain, but that he understood he was to cover those losses by the profits he made in supplying the men with necessaries, which he conceives his Captain must have been aware of.—Gives into the court, a statement of some of the losses, which he suffered at different times by deaths and desertions, amounting to upwards of thirty-six pounds. With regard to funerals, they were paid for entirely by the men, and no part of the expence charged to the Captain: that this was voluntary on the part of the men.—Acknowledges a statement made to be the general price of necessaries charged to the men. Says, that he purchased the arm chests and other chests for the stores of the company, to the amount of between six and seven pounds, which must have come within the knowledge of his Captain. States, that the passes and discharges continued to be paid by the men subsequent to the order of August 1805. That the system of the two books was, that the private book contained the man's exact account, while in the public book was entered a statement intended to meet the eye of a general officer, so that the public book in general did not contain the man's true account, and the private book never was shewn to any inspecting officer. That Captain Leigh is now in his debt twenty pounds for the payment of his company and the repair of arms; and the last settlement was between two or three years ago, except a settlement for a broken period about seven or eight months ago. That he never received any part of the contingent allowance from his Captain. That it was a custom to deduct from the bounties sixpence for the Paymaster, and one shilling for the Paymaster's clerk. That he believes generally that the above circumstances were known to Captain Leigh, and the Officers who might at various times have commanded the company.

Captain Leigh acknowledges that he was aware perfectly of the rules and regulations of the service, requiring the attention of Captains to their companies; but that he had perfect reliance on the integrity of his Pay-Serjeant, to whom he trusted implicitly, and, hearing no complaints from the men, did not think it necessary to enquire more minutely into the state of his company.

Q. Were you aware that the men of your company were overcharged for the necessaries supplied to them by the Pay-Serjeant?—*A.* Certainly not.

Q. What allowance did you make to your Pay-Serjeant for the payment of your company?—*A.* Two shillings and sixpence per week.

Q. By what means do you suppose the Pay-Serjeant was enabled to defray the various expences arising from providing stationery, arm-chests, funerals, &c. and the losses from deaths and desertions, &c. for covering all which the contingent allowance is made to you by government?—*A.* I was not aware that any such expences existed; if I had, I should have paid them.

Q. Did you ever pay any charges of the above nature?—*A.* I cannot charge my memory.

CAPTAIN NORTON'S COMPANY.

Serjeant-Major Thomas Middleton, late Pay-Serjeant of Captain Norton's company, states, that it was the custom to hire an extra waggon on a march, the charge of which was paid by the privates of the company, who had baggage carried; that the officers and serjeants never paid, although they had baggage on the waggons, which was the general practice of the regiment. That he kept public and private books. That he bore all the losses arising from deaths, desertions, &c. for which he received no allowance from his Captain; but understood that he was to reimburse himself by profits arising from supplying the men with necessaries. States an instance of a man (named James Potter) having been discharged between 25th of Nov. and 24th of Dec. 1808, and kept on the strength of the regiment for 111 days afterwards, for which period pay was drawn for him by Captain Sladden. States, that Lieut. Fraser, when he volunteered into the 56th regiment, owed him 7l. 10s. 2d. on account of the contingencies of the company, which he had paid, and that, notwithstanding repeated promises, he has not hitherto discharged the debt. States, that the custom of the regiment was to charge the whole expence of the funerals to the men, and not for Captains of companies to pay it. Produces a charge of twenty-eight pounds eighteen shillings and seven-pence farthing, due to him from different officers, on account of men transferred to their companies from that paid by him. States, that Captain Norton has always paid him all his demands, and that since a price was established by Major-General Williams for necessaries, he has always adhered to it, though he allows he has still made a profit. States, that he never received any thing from the men for small sums lent them; but that, if he advanced a pound, or the marching or prolongation guineas, he charged a shilling or two, or sometimes more. Conceives the officers must have been acquainted with the profits made by the Pay-Serjeants. States, that Captain Norton joined the regiment in July last, prior to which the company belonged to Captain Hunter (now Paymaster of the regiment), during which time the same system existed. The company, part of that time, was paid by Lieutenant Plummer.

Captain Norton states, that he first joined the regiment on the 24th of June last; that he went, on leave of absence, the 23d of August following, and did not join again until the 24th of September, at Chelmsford. That his company was always paid by a subaltern, to whom he gave the contingent allowances. That notwithstanding which, he satisfied the claims of the men as far as they were made known to him. That he had reason to believe the men were defrauded, and that he stated to Major-General Williams, at Norman Cross, his intention to quit the regiment, in consequence of the system which existed, and which he would have done, if he had not been called to command the regiment, from so many officers having been put in arrest.

(*To be continued.*)

GAZETTES,—

Military and Naval Dispatches,—Promotions, &c. in the Army, from the 1st of September, 1812.

To be regularly continued in every succeeding Number of the MILITARY PANORAMA, or OFFICER'S COMPANION.

Admiralty-Office, September 1, 1812.

VICE-ADMIRAL Sir James Saumarez, Bart. K. B. hath transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. a letter from Rear-Admiral Martin, of which the following is an extract.

Riga, August 10, 1812.—IN my letter to you of the 5th instant, I mentioned, that the division of gun-boats under Captain Stuart, associated with another division under a Russian captain, had proceeded up the Boldero river, to co-operate with a body of troops from this place and the garrison of Dunamunde; the object of the expedition being, in the first place, to take the enemy by surprise, and, failing in that, to force them back from Schlock, and, if possible, to penetrate to Mittau.

The service chiefly assigned to the British was, to keep in advance, and, if practicable, to destroy the bridges which were convenient for the retreat of the enemy; and the only bridge (that of Kalnezeen) was speedily and effectually rendered unserviceable.

General Louis, who commanded the troops, gives the highest praise to Captain Stuart, and the British boats employed in that service.

Admiralty-Office, September 1, 1812.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir J. Saumarez, Bart. K. B. to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated on board the Victory, in Hawke Road, Aug. 20, 1812.

SIR,—I enclose, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the copy of a letter I have this morning received from Rear-Admiral Martin, dated the 11th instant, enclosing one (a copy of which is also transmitted herewith) from General Essen, Governor of Riga, communicating intelligence of the continued success of the Russian arms, and the junction of Prince Bagration with the main army at Smolensko, which you will please to lay before their Lordships.—I am, &c.

(Signed) JAS. SAUMAREZ.

Riga, July 30, 1812.—SIR, I lose not a moment in communicating to your Excellency a most agreeable piece of intelligence, which I have just received.

The Commander-in-Chief of the third army (General Tormasson), has obtained a victory over the enemy near Cobrin. Four stand of colours, eight pieces of artillery, with one General, in the service of Saxony, seventy officers, and three thousand troops, have fallen into the hands of the conquerors.—I have the honour to be, &c. (Signed) ESSEN, Governor of Riga.

Vice-Admiral Sir James Saumarez, Bart. and K. B. &c. &c. &c.

P. S. In addition to the foregoing intelligence, I have to acquaint your Excellency, that the united forces of General Barclay and Prince Bagration are in the neighbourhood of Smolensko. Gen. Platoff commands the combined advanced guard.

Riga, August, 11, 1812.—I HAVE the honour to enclose, for your information, a letter which I have this instant received from General Essen, communicating the agreeable intelligence of the continued success of the Russian arms, and the junction of Prince Bagration's corps with the main army at Smolensko.

This information is from the Commander-in-Chief, General Barclay de Tolli, who dates his letter the 4th instant, at Smolensko.

In addition to what is mentioned in the General's letter, I learn that General Tormassoff suddenly left the position which he had occupied for some time, at Gitomirz or Zitomirz, in order to attack a corps of Saxons, stationed near Kubryn,

twenty-four miles from Bryex Litowski, and about one hundred and thirty miles east of Warsaw, where he defeated the enemy, who retired towards Minsk.

Vice-Admiral Sir James Saumarez, Bart. K. B.

Admiralty-Office, September 1, 1812.

Vice-Admiral Sir James Saumarez, Bart. K. B. has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. a Letter from Lieutenant J. C. Crawford, commanding His Majesty's gun-brig Wrangler, of which the inclosed is a copy.

His Majesty's Gun-Brig Wrangler, off Seyer Island, August, 1812.

Sir,—In pursuance of your orders of the 14th instant, I proceeded off Randers with your boats, and the cutter of the Locust, but not finding the French lugger there, I proceeded further to the westward off Mariager Fiord, to reconnoitre that port; a small Danish cruizer was perceived coming out, gave chase to her, when she bore up, and ran into Alborg: at night Lieutenant Petley, myself, and Mr. Curtis (Second Master of the Locust), thought that she might be carried by the boats, which was agreed upon. Lieutenant Petley then proceeded in shore, with the barge and cutter, in company with the Locust's boats, under charge of Mr. Curtis, her Second Master.

About two o'clock in the morning they got alongside of her, and carried her from under a very heavy fire from the battery and musketry from Hall's Fort, in the entrance of that river, without the loss of a single man. She is one of those cruisers that have been of great annoyance to our convoys off the Scaw; she mounts two brass six-pounders, one long two-pounder, and small arms, and commanded by Lieutenant Tetens, of the Danish navy, and Commodore of a division of gun-boats off Flanstrand, with a complement of twenty-two men, who had made their escape into the battery of Halle. They found her moored close under the muzzle of the guns of the battery, and could not prevent the Lieutenant and men from making their escape, except one man, whom we have a prisoner. I stood in shore, as far as I could with safety, to cover the boats.—I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. C. CRAWFORD, Lieut. Com.

War-Office, September 1, 1812.

4th regiment of Dragoon Guards—Lieutenant John King to be Captain of a Troop, by purchase, vice Lally, who retires.

5th do.—Lieutenant John Brunskill to be Captain of a Troop, vice Osborne, killed in action.—Cornet John Clarke to be Lieutenant, vice Brunskill.—John Watson, gent. to be Cornet, vice Clarke.

3d regiment of Foot—William M'Minn, gent. to be Ensign, without purchase.

7th do.—Lieutenant Thomas Moses to be Captain of a Company, vice Prescott, killed in action.

10th do.—Brevet-Major John Carr, from the 5th Garrison Battalion, to be Captain of a Company, vice Calthrop, who exchanges.—Ensign George Birch to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hicks, promoted.

12th do.—John Grover, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Ellis, who retires.

29th Ditto.—To be Ensigns without purchase.

Ensign William Johnson, from the South Mayo Militia.— . . . . Dixon, gent.

44th do.—Lieutenant John Ponsonby to be Captain of a Company, vice Berwick, killed in action.—Ensign John James Fenton to be Lieutenant, vice Ponsonby. —Serjeant-Major James Smith to be Ensign, vice Standley, killed in action.

45th do.—Ensign T. Drew to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Reynett, promoted.

48th do.—Serjeant —— Hartford, from the 3d regiment of Foot Guards, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Warton, who resigns.

60th do.—Captain Sir Emanuel Felix Agar, from the half-pay of the 100th Foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice Lord Alvanley, who exchanges.

54th Ditto.—To be Lieutenants, without purchase.

Ensign Bartholomew Donellan, vice Barbauld, promoted in the 5th West India regiment.—Ensign Robert Leacroft, vice Miles, superseded.

56th Regiment of Foot—Lieutenant George Sparks, from the 1st Surrey Militia, to be Ensign, without purchase.

58th do.—Lieutenant Samuel M. Hobson to be Adjutant, vice Shea, who resigns the Adjutantcy only.

67th do.—Lieutenant David Duff, from the Armagh Militia, to be Ensign, without purchase.

72d do.—Lieutenant Whitford Bell to be Captain of a Company, vice Chisholm, deceased.—Ensign and Adjutant —— Coventry to have the rank of Lieutenant.

97th do.—Robert Christie, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Leslie, promoted.

89th do.—Lieutenant William Leader, from the Antrim Militia, to be Ensign, without purchase.

102d do.—John Williams, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice W. Lyster, promoted.

5th Garrison Battalion—Captain Henry Calthrop, from the 10th Foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice Carr, who exchanges.

10th Royal Veteran Battalion—Lieutenant John Everett, from the 2d Veteran Battalion, to be Lieutenant.

Nova Scotia Fencibles—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William Haly to be Major, without purchase, vice Thesiger, appointed Deputy Barrack-Master-General in Canada.

Glengarry Light Infantry Fencibles—Colonel Edward Baynes, from the Nova Scotia Fencibles, to be Colonel.—Major Francis Battersby, from the 8th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.—Captain George Macdonnell, from the 8th Foot, to be Major.

To be Captains of Companies.

Lieutenant Andrew Liddell, from the 8th Foot.—Lieutenant Robert Macdonnell, from the Canadian Fencibles.—Lieutenant John Jenkins, from the 104th Foot.—Lieutenant John Shaw, from the 49th Foot.—Lieutenant Thomas Fitzgerald, from the 41st Foot.—Lieutenant R. M. Cochrane, from the Canadian Fencibles.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Alexander M'Millan, from the Canadian Fencibles.—Ensign James Stewart, from the 100th Foot.—Ensign Anthony Leslie, from the 8th Foot.—Ensign Henry F. Hughes, from the 35th Foot.—Ensign Walter Ker, from the 41st Foot.—Ensign Æneas Shaw, from the Nova Scotia Fencibles.—Ensign W. Kemble, from the Newfoundland Fencibles.—Byland Smith, gent. with temporary rank.

To be Ensigns.

Roderick Matheson, gent.—Angus Macdonnell, gent.—James Robins, gent.—William Maclean, gent.

To be Adjutant, with the rank of Ensign.

Serjeant-Major John Mackay, from the Royal regiment of Artillery.

To be Quarter-Master.

Serjeant John Watson, from the Royal Regiment of Artillery.

The King's German Legion.

1st Dragoons—Cadet-Serjeant —— Struensee, from the Duke of Brunswick Oels' Cavalry, to be Cornet, vice Munchhausen, who resigns.

2d Battalion of Light Infantry.—To be Lieutenants.

Ensign Peter Richard Andrew van Dyck, vice Schaumann, promoted.—Ensign John F. de Meuron, vice Egmont, who resigns.

5th Battalion of the Line, Paymaster Serjeant L. Taenicke, from the Duke of Brunswick Oels' Cavalry, to be Ensign, vice Witte, promoted.

De Roll's Regiment.

Ensign Charles F. Graumann to be Lieutenant, vice Hundheim, deceased.—John Baptiste Philip Stutzer, gent. to be Ensign, vice Graumann.

STAFF.

Francis Seymour Larpent, Esq. to be Deputy Judge Advocate of his Majesty's Forces serving in Spain and Portugal.

MEMORANDUM.

Cornet R. M. Gibbons, of the 7th Light Dragoons, is superseded, being absent without leave.

Commissions in the 4th or Eastern Regiment of Oxfordshire Local Militia, signed by the Lord Lieutenant.

Lieutenant Daniel Taunton to be Captain. Dated July 9, 1812.—Lieutenant Edward Lock, jun. to be Do. Dated July 10, 1812.—Sir Paul Baghott, Knt. to be Do. Dated as above.

Commissions in the South Hants Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry, signed by the Lord Lieutenant.

Cornet William Dale Budden to be Lieutenant. Dated August 24, 1812.—William Jackson, Gent. to be Cornet. Dated as above.

Downing-Street, September 4, 1812.

Major Burgh, Aide-de-Camp to the Marquis of Wellington, has this day arrived at Lord Bathurst's office with dispatches, addressed to his lordship by Lord Wellington, dated Madrid the 13th and 15th ultimo, of which the following are extracts.

Madrid, August 13.

Having found that the army under Marshal Marmont continued their retreat upon Burgos, in a state not likely to take the field again for some time, I determined to bring Joseph Buonaparte to a general action, or force him to quit Madrid.

Accordingly I moved from Cuellar on the 6th instant. We arrived at Segovia on the 7th, and at St. Ildefonso on the 8th, where I halted one day, to allow the right of the army more time to come up.

No opposition was made to the passage of the troops through the mountains; and Brigadier-General D'Urban, with the Portuguese cavalry, and 1st light battalion of the King's German Legion, and Captain M'Donald's troop of horse artillery, had been through the Guadarama pass since the 9th. He moved forward on the morning of the 11th from the neighbourhood of Galapagas, and supported by the heavy cavalry of the King's German Legion from Torrelodones, he drove in the French cavalry, about 2000 in number, and placed himself at Majalahonda, with the Portuguese cavalry and Captain Macdonald's troop, and the cavalry and light infantry of the King's German Legion, at Las Royas, about three quarters of a mile distant.

The enemy's cavalry which had been driven off in the morning, and had moved towards Naval Carnero, returned about five in the afternoon, and Brigadier-General D'Urban having formed the Portuguese cavalry in front of Majalahonda, supported by the horse artillery, ordered the cavalry to charge the enemy's leading squadrons, which appeared too far advanced to be supported by their main body. The Portuguese cavalry advanced to the attack, but unfortunately turned about before they reached the enemy; and they fled through the village of Majalahonda, and back upon the German dragoons; leaving behind them, unprotected and unsupported, those guns of Captain Macdonald's troop, which had been moved forward to cooperate with the cavalry. By the activity of the officers and soldiers of Captain Macdonald's troop, the guns were however moved off; but owing to the unfavourable nature of the ground over which they were moved, the carriage of one was broken, and two others were overturned; and these three guns fell into the enemy's hands.

The Portuguese dragoons having fled through Majalahonda, were rallied and reformed upon the heavy dragoons of the King's German Legion, which were formed between that village and Las Royas. The German cavalry charged the enemy, although under many disadvantages, and stopped their further progress; but I am sorry to say, that they suffered considerable loss, and that Colonel Jonqueires, who commanded the brigade, was taken prisoner. The left of the army was about two miles and a half distant, at the Puente de Ratamar, on the Guadarama River, and Colonel Ponsonby's brigade of cavalry, and a brigade of infantry of the 7th division having moved forward to the support of the troops in advance, the enemy retired upon Majalahonda as soon as they observed these troops, and night having come on, they retired upon Alcorcon, leaving our guns at Majalahonda.

I am happy to report that the officers of the Portuguese cavalry behaved remarkably well, and showed a good example to their men, particularly the Visconde de Barbacena, who was taken prisoner. The conduct of the brave German cavalry, was, I understand, excellent, as was that of Captain M'Donald's troop of horse artillery. The light infantry battalion was not engaged.

The army moved forward yesterday morning, and its left took possession of the city of Madrid, Joseph Buonaparte having retired with the army of the centre by the roads of Toledo and Aranjuez, leaving a garrison in the Retiro.

It is impossible to describe the joy manifested by the inhabitants of Madrid upon our arrival; and I hope that the prevalence of the same sentiments of detestation of the French yoke, and of a strong desire to secure the independence of their country, which first induced them to set the example of resistance to the Usurper, will induce them to make exertions in the cause of their country, which will be more efficacious than those formerly made.

I have not heard that Astorga has fallen; but the garrison which the enemy left in Tordesillas, about two hundred and sixty in number, surrendered to General Santocildes on the 5th instant.

I have received no further reports of the situation of General Ballasteros since the 21st of July. I have letters from General Joseph O'Donnell and General Roche of the 26th July; and the army of Murcia, under the command of the former, was defeated by General D'Harispe on the 21st of July. It appears that the Spanish troops moved forward to attack General D'Harispe's posts at Castalla, and at Ybi; those which attacked the former were repulsed with the loss of two thousand men and two pieces of cannon; those which attacked the latter, under the command of General Roche, conducted themselves remarkably well, and covered the retreat of the troops under General O'Donnell, and afterwards effected their own retreat, in good order, to Alicante.

Madrid, August 15, 1812.—I HAVE the pleasure to inform your Lordship, that the garrison of the Retiro surrendered by capitulation yesterday; and I have now the honour to inclose a translation of the capitulation.

We invested the place completely on the evening of the 13th; and in the night, detachments of the 7th division of infantry, under the command of Major-General Hope, and of the 3d division of infantry, under the command of Major-General the Honourable E. Pakenham, drove in the enemy's posts from the Prado and the Botanical Garden; and the works which they had constructed outside of the park-wall; and having broken through the wall in different places, they were established in the palace of the Retiro, and close to the exterior of the enemy's works, inclosing the building called La China.

The troops were preparing in the morning to attack those works, preparatory to the arrangements to be adopted for the attack of the interior line and building, when the Governor sent out an officer to desire to capitulate, and I granted him the honours of war, the baggage of the officers and soldiers of the garrison, &c. as specified in the enclosed agreement.

I enclose a return of the strength of the garrison, which marched out yesterday at four o'clock, on their road to Cuidad Rodrigo. We have found in the place one hundred and eighty-nine pieces of brass ordnance, in excellent condition; nine hundred barrels of powder; twenty thousand stand of arms; and considerable magazines of clothing, provisions, and ammunition.

We have likewise found the eagles of the 13th and 51st regiments, which I forward to England, to be presented to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, by my Aide-de-Camp, Major Burgh.

I see, by a letter from General Ballasteros to Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill of the 29th July, that he had been in Malaga on the 14th of that month, after an engagement with General Laval, near Coin. General Ballasteros was at Grazelena on the 29th. I have a letter from Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill of the 8th instant; and although General Drouet had been in movement for three days, it does not appear that his movements are of any importance.

I enclose returns of the killed, wounded, and missing, in the affair at Majalahonda, on the 11th instant, and of the loss in the attack of the works of the Retiro.

This dispatch will be delivered by my Aid-de-Camp, Major Burgh, who will be able to explain any further circumstances relating to our situation; and I beg leave to recommend him to your Lordship's protection.

P. S. Since writing this dispatch, I have received a letter of the 18th instant, from General Maitland, from Alicante, in which that officer informs me that he had on that day landed at that place.

(TRANSLATION.)

CAPITULATION *proposed by General the Earl of Wellington, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Army, and accepted by Colonel La Fond, Commandant of the Fort of La China, 14th August*, 1812.

Article I.—The garrison shall march out of the fort with the honours of war, and shall lay down their arms on the glacis.

Art. II.—The garrison, and persons of every description in the fort, shall be prisoners of war.

Art. III.—The officers shall be allowed to retain their swords, their baggage, and their horses, according to the number allowed them by the regulations of the French army; and the soldiers shall keep their knapsacks.

Art. IV.—The magazines of the fort of every description, shall be delivered to the officers of the respective departments, and the French commandants of artillery and of engineers, shall furnish lists of the contents of each depôt.—The plans of the fort shall also be delivered to the commanding officer of the British engineers.

Art. V.—This capitulation shall take place at four o'clock in the afternoon, and the gates of the fort shall be occupied by the troops of the allied army as soon as this capitulation is ratified.

Signed on the part of General the Earl of Wellington,

FITZROY SOMERSET, Lieut.-Col. and Military Sec.

Ratified, WELLINGTON.

Signed on the part of Colonel La Fond, R. DE LA BRUNE.

This capitulation is ratified by the Colonel Commanding the Fort of La China,

(Signed) LA FOND.

Return of Prisoners of War, taken at the Fort de la China, in the Retiro, and in the General Hospital la Atocha, on the 14th August, 1812.

Staff—1 colonel, 2 captains, 2 subalterns, 7 staff, 3 civil officers, 16 serjeants, drummers, and rank and file.

Artillery—1 lieutenant-colonel, 8 captains, 1● subalterns, 355 serjeants, drummers, and rank and file, 46 horses and mules.

Engineers—1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 captains, 1 subaltern, 70 serjeants, drummers, and rank and file.

Detachments of several regiments of infantry, forming the garrison—1 colonel, 2 lieutenant-colonels, 9 captains, 19 subalterns, 1450 serjeants, drummers, and rank and file.

Independent garrison company—1 captain, 3 subalterns, 91 serjeants, drummers, and rank and file.

Total taken at the fort—2 colonels, 4 lieutenant-colonels, 22 captains, 35 subalterns, 7 staff, 3 civil officers, 1982 serjeants, drummers, and rank and file, 46 horses and mules.

Staff—12 civil officers, 1 rank and file.

Sick and convalescents—1 captain, 5 subalterns, 4 civil officers, 428 serjeants, drummers, and rank and file.

Total taken at the general hospital—1 captain, 5 subalterns, 16 civil officers, 429 serjeants, drummers, and rank and file.

General total taken—2506.

N. B. Besides the above number, 6 rank and file British, and 6 officers, and 144 rank and file, Spaniards, were retaken in the fort of La China.

JOHN WATERS, Lieut.-Col. and A. A. G.

Return of killed, wounded, and missing of the Army under the command of his Excellency General the Earl of Wellington, K. B. in an affair with the enemy's Cavalry, in front of the village of Majalahonda, August 11, 1812.

Royal Horse Artillery—6 rank and file, 2 horses, killed; 5 rank and file wounded; 1 captain, 12 rank and file, 33 horses, missing.

Royal Foot Artillery—1 rank and file wounded; 2 rank and file missing.

1st Dragoons, King's German Legion—5 rank and file, 3 horses, killed; 2 captains, 1 lieutenant, 4 serjeants, 15 rank and file, 6 horses, wounded; 3 rank and file, 1 horse, missing.

2d Ditto, Ditto—1 cornet, 1 serjeant, 7 rank and file, 7 horses, killed; 2 lieutenants, 1 serjeant, 15 rank and file, 6 horses, wounded; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 3 rank and file, 10 horses, missing.

Total British loss—1 cornet, 1 serjeant, 18 rank and file, 12 horses, killed; 2 captains, 3 lieutenants, 5 serjeants, 36 rank and file, 12 horses, wounded; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 captain, 20 rank and file, 44 horses, missing.

Total Portuguese loss—1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 30 rank and file, 11 horses, killed; 2 lieutenant-colonels, 1 captain, 49 rank and file, 5 horses, wounded; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 quarter-master of cavalry, 21 rank and file, 37 horses, missing.

General total—1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 1 cornet, 1 serjeant, 48 rank and file, 23 horses, killed; 2 lieutenant-colonels, 3 captains, 3 lieutenants, 5 serjeants, 85 rank and file, 17 horses, wounded; 2 lieutenant-colonels, 1 captain, 1 quarter-master of cavalry, 41 rank and file, 81 horses, missing.

(Signed) JOHN WATERS, Lieut.-Col. and A. A. G.

Names of officers killed, wounded, and missing in an affair with the enemy's Cavalry, in front of the village of Majalahonda, 11th August, 1812.

British killed.

2d Dragoons, King's German Legion—Cornet Kohlstedt.

Portuguese killed.

12th Dragoons—Captain Antonio de Souza; Lieutenants Joaquim Perreira, Alvara de Moraes.

British wounded.

1st Dragoons, King's German Legion—Captain Uslar, slightly; Captain Hattorf, Lieutenant Witzendorf, severely.

2d Ditto—Lieutenant Poten, slightly; Lieutenant Kuhls, severely.

Portuguese wounded.

11th Dragoons—Lieutenant-Colonel Domingo Barnardins, Captain Ignatio Xavier.

12th Ditto—Lieutenant-Colonel Viscount Barbacena, severely wounded, and taken prisoner, but has since joined the regiment.

British missing.

Royal Horse Artillery—Captain Dynely.

2d Dragoons, King's German Legion—Lieutenant-Colonel de Jonquier.

Portuguese missing.

12th Dragoons—Lieutenant-Colonel Francisco Tuxeira Lobo, wounded severely, and taken prisoner.

Return of killed and wounded of the army under the command of his Excellency General the Earl of Wellington, K. B. in the attack on the Retiro, on the evening of the 13th August, 1812.

51st Foot—1 rank and file wounded.

68th Foot—1 rank and file wounded.

Chasseurs Britanniques—3 rank and file wounded.

Brunswick Corps—1 rank and file killed; 4 rank and file wounded.

Total British loss—1 rank and file killed; 9 rank and file wounded.

Total Portuguese loss—7 rank and file wounded.

Grand total—1 rank and file killed; 16 rank and file wounded.

(Signed) JOHN WATERS, Lieut.-Col. and A. A. G.

Madrid, 14th August, 1812.

Return of ordnance, ammunition, and stores, found in the redoubt of La China, on the Capitulation on the 14th inst.

ARMY OF THE CENTRE.

Brass guns, battering; 8 twenty-four-pounders, 2 twelve-pounders, 3 eight-pounders, 5 six-pounders, 6 four-pounders, 26 twelve-pounders.—Brass guns, field; 29 eight-pounders, 3 six-pounders, 35 four-pounders, 1 three-pounder, 4 two-pounders.—Brass guns, field mountain; 5 four-pounders, 1 three-pounder.—Brass guns, marine; 7 two-pounders.—Iron guns, battering; 1 long eight-

pounder, 2 four-pounders.—Iron guns, marine; 1 four-pounder, 2 one-pounders, 1 and three-eighth inch diameter.—Brass howitzers, battering; 2 eight-inch, 1 seven-inch.—Brass howitzers, field; 20 six-inch, 10 five and half-inch.—Brass mortars, ordinary; 3 twelve-inch, 2 eight-inch, 1 six-inch.—Brass mortar; 1 chambered conical.

Total pieces of ordnance—181.

21,332 round shot of sorts.—1148 shells, empty, of sorts.—4703 case shot of sorts. 1804 shells for howitzers, of sorts.—165 empty grenades, 26,438 balls, cast-iron sorts, 149 gun and howitzer carriages, ditto, 6 beds for mortars, ditto, 22,677 musquets of several kinds, serviceable and repairable, 1 carbine, 123 musquetoons, 453 pistols.

Total small arms—23,254.

6,736 bayonets of sorts, 1430 swords of ditto, 29 spontoons, 270 powder barrels, 5191 cartridges of sorts filled for guns.—2,653,299 ball cartridges, 6,000 blank ditto for exercise, 294,974 flints, 209,160 lbs. lead of sorts, 6 pontoons of wood, with carriages and apparatus, 76 casoons of different descriptions, 83 waggons, carts, forges, and other carriages.

ARMY OF PORTUGAL.

Brass guns, battering; 2 twelve-pounders, 3 eight-pounders, 1 four-pounder.—Brass howitzers, field; 2 six-inch.

Total pieces of ordnance—8.

1089 round shot of sorts.—254 case shot of sorts.—233 grape shot of sorts.—14 gun and howitzer carriages, cast-iron sorts.—240 powder barrels, 2614 cartridges of sorts, filled for guns.

Total average of powder—near 700 barrels.

761,520 ball cartridges, 40,060 flints, 336 lbs. lead of sorts.

(Signed) WM. ROBE, Lt.-Col. Commanding Royal Artillery.
(Signed) E. WEAVER, Commiss. and Paymaster Ord. Dep.

To his Excellency the Earl of Wellington, K. B. Commander of the Forces.

Return of French Engineer Stores, taken in the works of the Retiro, Madrid, 14th August, 1812.

1922 spades and shovels, 170 pick-axes, 998 bill-hooks, 400 hoes, 313 felling-axes, 189 hand-hatchets, 80 saws, 40 planes, 30 augers, 50 chisels, 70 baskets, 30 wheel-barrows, 1 fire engine, 30 hand-barrows, 12 tackles, 5 forges complete, 8000 sand bags.

A quantity of iron, steel, lead, timber, coal, and all smaller articles necessary for the construction of works.

J. F. BURGOYNE, Capt. Roy. Engin. and Lieut.-Col.
A true Copy. (Signed) JOHN WATERS, Lt.-Col. and A. A. G.

Admiralty-Office, Sept. 5, 1812.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir James Saumarez, Bart. and K. B. to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated on board his Majesty's ship Victory, in Hawke Road, the 27th August, 1812.

Sir,—I herewith enclose a letter I have received from Rear-Admiral Martin, dated the 17th inst. on board the Aboukir, off Riga, conveying information of the movements of the Russian forces to that period; by which their lordships will observe, that no event of importance had taken place since the letter I transmitted from the Rear-Admiral, dated the 11th instant. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) JAS. SAUMAREZ.

Aboukir, off Riga Bay, August 17, 1812.—Sir, I have to acquaint you that couriers arrived last night from Count Wittgenstein and General Barclay de Tolli, by whom we learn that no important affair has yet occurred.

Count Wittgenstein's letter is dated the 13th instant, at a small village called Doschoch, about forty miles this side of Polotzk, to which last place he had pursued Oudinot, and leaving a strong advanced post in front of it, in order to deceive him, the Count immediately took a direction with his army towards Druya to meet Mac-

donald, of whose departure from this neighbourhood he had received early intelligence.

Hearing, however, that Marshal Oudinot had obtained a reinforcement of eleven thousand men, he halted, and presently moved forward again in the direction of Polotzk, and falling in with a small French division, he attacked them, and took six hundred prisoners, besides baggage. It was conjectured that Oudinot had recrossed the river, and it was ascertained that his loss in the late action, had been much more severe than was at first reported.

General Barclay de Tolli's letter is dated the 10th of August, at Smolensko; it speaks only of an attack made by Count Pahlen's cavalry on the enemy's rear-guard, which he drove before him, taking two or three hundred prisoners, and General Sebastiani's carriage with all his papers.

Frequent skirmishes take place, and they are represented as invariably favourable to the Russians, and every thing in the army is going on in a satisfactory way. Several small detachments from this garrison have been scouring the country, and have destroyed a magazine, and taken some prisoners.—I have the honour to be, &c.

T. M. MARTIN, Rear-Admiral.

Vice-Admiral Sir James Saumarez, Bart. and K. B. &c. &c. &c.

Admiralty-Office, September 5, 1812.

Extract of a letter from Commodore Sir Home Popham to Admiral the Right Honourable Lord Keith, K. B. dated on board His Majesty's ship Venerable, Bilboa Inlet, 16th August, 1812, and transmitted by the last-mentioned Officer to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

YESTERDAY morning, at day-dawn, General Renovales attacked the enemy, and his dispositions were so judicious that he drove him out of the town, from whence he retreated on the high road to Zornosa, and his whole force fell back towards Darango. The Spaniards lost ten men killed, and twenty-three wounded; the enemy certainly lost more, and had six prisoners taken.

Major Williams marched with a strong picquet to examine the country; but as the enemy continued to retreat, he returned to the town of Bilboa in the course of the night.

I directed Captain Malcolm to take a proportion of gunpowder, with a party of men, to blow up the Moro, as we had completely destroyed every work at Portugalete and its neighbourhood; but as General Renovales preferred doing it himself, I supplied him with powder for that purpose.

War-Office, September 5, 1812.

BREVET.—Major-Generals George Earl of Dalhousie and the Hon. Wm. Stewart, to be Lieut.-Generals in the army serving in Spain and Portugal.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

Horse-Guards, September 3, 1812.—The assembling of the Junior Department is, by his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief's command, deferred till Monday the 19th October, 1812, when the Junior Department will assemble at the New College, at Sandhurst, near Blackwater, in Hampshire.

The next examination of candidates for admission will be at Sandhurst, on Monday the 26th October, 1812.

By command of His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief,

HARRY CALVERT, Adjutant-General.

Commission signed by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty.

George Parkins, Gent. to be Adjutant to the 2d East Gloucester regiment of Local Militia, vice Edwards, deceased. Dated September 4, 1812.

Commission in the Tower Hamlets Militia, signed by the Lord Lieutenant.

1st Royal Regiment—William Fortune, Esq. to be Captain, vice Cruden, resigned. Dated July 11, 1812.

Commission in the Whitchurch Volunteer Infantry, signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the county of Hants.

Henry Hunter, Gent. to be Lieutenant, vice Edney, resigned. Dated Aug. 19, 1812.

Army Pay-Office, Whitehall, Sept. 2, 1812.

To WIDOWS of OFFICERS of the LAND and MARINE FORCES.

Notice is hereby given, That the Pensions from the 25th April 1812 to the 24th August following, will be paid to widows who may apply at this office, between the hours of eleven and two of every day, except Saturdays and Sundays, from the 2d instant to the 7th of October next, both inclusive; and that the agents of widows will be paid according to the mode adopted with regard to Half-Pay Officers: after the 2d October, the payments will be made on Wednesdays only.

The documents transmitted by widows receiving their pensions through Officers of the Revenue, will be acted upon with all practicable dispatch, without regard to the prescribed days of payment.—By order of the Paymaster-General,

GEO. GILLAM MILLS, Cashier of Half-Pay and Widows' Pensions.

Downing-Street, September 7, 1812.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is an extract, has been this day received at Earl Bathurst's Office, addressed to his Lordship by Major-General Cooke, dated Cadiz, August 16, 1812.

"I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that I have just received accounts from Colonel Skerrett, dated at Huelva on the 14th; the allied troops landed there on the 12th. The enemy blew up the castle of Niebla, and spiked the guns on that night, and retired; the place is now occupied by Spanish troops."

War-Office, September 8, 1812.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased to appoint Colonel His Serene Highness William Frederick Henry, Hereditary Prince of Orange, to be an Aide-de-Camp to his Royal Highness.

4th Regiment of Dragoon Guards—John Scaranche, Gent. to be Cornet, without purchase, vice Blennerhasset, who resigns.

12th Regiment of Light Dragoons—Lieutenant William Webb to be Captain of a Troop, vice Dickens, killed in action.

1st Regiment of Foot Guards—Brevet-Major James Dawson West to be Captain of a Company, by purchase, vice Udney, who retires.—Ensign C. H. Churchill to be Lieutenant, vice West.—James Nixon, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Churchill.

7th Regiment of Foot—William Trevener, Gent. to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Harrison, appointed to the 3d Dragoon Guards.

14th do.—Ensign Edward Pender to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Tothill, who resigns.

29th do.—Lieutenant Robert Brownrigg, from the Wexford Militia, to be Ensign, without purchase.

40th do.—Surgeon Thomas Fearon, from a recruiting district, to be Surgeon, vice Woods, who exchanges.

49th do.—Quarter-Master Joseph Stean to be Adjutant, with the Rank of Ensign, vice Fitz-Gibbon, who resigns the Adjutantcy only.—Serjeant Peter Merte to be Quarter-Master, vice Stean.

To be Captains of Companies.

60th do.—Lieutenant Richard Henry Hughes, without purchase, vice Dudley, who resigns.—Lieutenant J. Trumback, vice Lord Clinton, promoted in the 41st Foot.

68th do.—Captain Peter Le Mesurier, from the 89th Foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice Crespigny, who exchanges.

82d do.—Ensign Cooper Langford, from the North York Militia, to be Ensign, without purchase.

89th do.—Captain George C. Crespigny, from the 68th Foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice Le Mesurier, who exchanges.—Lieutenant W. Gray, from the 5th Garrison Battalion, to be Lieutenant, vice Gillespie, who exchanges.—Hospital-Mate Alexander Gardner to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice M'Kechnie, promoted in the 69th Foot.

90th do.—Henry John French, Gent, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Rogers, who resigns.

4th West India Regiment—Ensign John Rimmer to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Sexton, who resigns.—Horatio Scott, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Rimmer.

Royal African Corps—Serjeant Joseph Hilton, from the Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Beale, who resigns.

5th Garrison Battalion—Lieutenant Joshua Gillespie, from the 89th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Gray, who exchanges.

4th Royal Veteran Battalion—John Bartram, late Quarter-Master-Serjeant in the 83d Foot, to be Ensign, vice M'Moutray, appointed Quarter-master.

The Duke of Brunswick Oels' Corps.

Light Infantry—Lieutenant George Sternfelds to be Captain of a Company, with temporary rank, vice Lüder, dead of his wounds.—Ensign —— Zweifel to be Lieutenant, vice Sternfelds.

To be Ensigns.

Serjeant Henry Scholtz, vice Leopold, appointed to the 7th Battalion of the Line, King's German Legion.—Otto Breusen, Gent. vice Blüttnitz, appointed to the 7th Battalion of the Line, King's German Legion.—J. Carl Schartroth, Gent. vice Zweifel.

Meuron's Regiment.

Lieutenant Stanislaus Schultz to be Adjutant, vice L'Ardy, who resigns the Adjutantcy only.

BREVET.

Major Ulysses Burgh, of the 92d Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

Surgeon Thomas Woods, from the 40th Foot, to be Surgeon of a Recruiting District, vice Fearon, who exchanges.

To be Hospital-Mates for General Service.

James Dawn, Gent.—William Bell, Gent.

MEMORANDUM.

The promotion of Ensign Anthony Leslie to be Lieutenant in the 8th Foot, vice Cumming, deceased, as stated in the Gazette of the 23d June 1812, has not taken place.—Lieut. Hewson, of the 82d Foot, is superseded, being absent without leave.

Office of Ordnance, September 7, 1812.

Royal Regiment of Artillery—First Lieutenant John Dowse to be second Captain, vice Mallett, deceased. Dated July 21, 1812.—Second Lieutenant Francis Stanway to be First Lieutenant, vice Dowse. Dated as above.—Temporary Assistant-Surgeon Doctor Richard Kirby to be Second Assistant-Surgeon, vice Ashford, deceased. Dated August 15, 1812.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of Wigtownshire.

Kirkcudbright and Wigtown Militia—Major George Maxwell to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice Fullarton, promoted. Dated June 17, 1812.—James Luirson, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Taylor, promoted. Dated August 8, 1812.

Wigtownshire Local Militia—Adjutant James Denniston to be Captain, by Brevet. Dated February 29, 1812.—Ensign Andrew Hannay to be Lieutenant, vice M'Gill, superseded. Dated as above.—Ensign Robert Cuming to be ditto, vice M'Culloch, resigned. Dated as above.—Ensign Robert M'Master to be Lieutenant, vice Jorie, resigned. Dated as above.—Ensign James Hannay to be ditto, vice Kerr, resigned. Dated as above.—Robert Hannay, Gent. to be Ensign, vice A. Hannay, promoted. Dated as above.—James Broadfoot, Gent. to be ditto, vice Cuming, promoted. Dated May 26, 1812.

Downing-Street, September 10, 1812.

MAJOR D'OYLY, Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Cooke, has this morning arrived with dispatches, addressed to the Earl Bathust by Major-General Cooke, of which the following are a copy and an extract:

Cadiz, August 26, 1812.—MY LORD, I beg leave to refer your Lordship to the enclosed copy of a letter to General the Earl of Wellington, reporting that the

enemy abandoned his position opposite to this place and the Isla de Leon, on the night of the 24th and morning of the 25th.

My Aide-de-Camp Major D'Oyly will have the honour to deliver this satisfactory intelligence.—I have the honour to be, &c. GEO. COOKE, Major-Gen.

Cadiz, August 26, 1812.—My Lord, I have the pleasure to inform your Lordship, that the enemy abandoned his positions and works opposite to Cadiz and the Island, on the night of the 24th and morning of the 25th, except the town of Port Santa Maria, where a body of troops remained till the middle of the day, and then withdrew to the Cartuga. He has left a very numerous artillery in the several works, and a large quantity of stores and powder; and although most of the ordnance has been rendered useless, he appears to have retired from his position with more precipitation than I should have expected.

A considerable body of cavalry was brought down previous to the retreat commencing.

The towns of Puerto Real and Chiclana are now occupied by detachments of Spanish troops, and a party from the 2d Hanoverian hussars is at the first mentioned place, to which Colonel Lambert had moved from the Portazzo with them, and some light troops from this division.—I have the honour to be, &c.

The Earl of Wellington, &c. &c. GEO. COOKE.

(Extract.)—I take this opportunity of informing your Lordship, that Colonel Skerrett and the Spanish troops under General Cruz, were at Manzanilla on the 22d, where they remained to draw the attention of Marshal Soult.

I beg to state to your Lordship, that the Regency has given orders to commence a cut across the Trocadero, immediately, by a considerable number of workmen, so as to insulate it.

Downing-Street, September 12, 1812.

Letters, of whch the following are extracts, have been received by Earl Bathurst from Colonel Sir Howard Douglas.

Castrorontrigo, August 22, 1812.—When the Earl of Wellington transferred his head-quarters from Mojados to Cuellar, the Gallician divisions, then occupying La Nava and Pollos, crossed the Douro again, and General Santocildes established his head-quarters in Valladolid. On the 7th instant Tordesillas capitulated, and the siege of Toro was undertaken, but with means very insufficient.

On the 12th the enemy advanced, with about seven thousand infantry and one thousand five hundred cavalry, from Palencia towards Valladolid, which was only occupied by one battalion. General Santocildes retired, taking the road by Torrelobaton towards Villalpando. The enemy now advanced towards Toro; and it was ascertained that their objects were to relieve Toro and Zamora, and then to march to Astorga, to raise the siege, and, having withdrawn the garrison, to destroy the works.

The Spanish troops were withdrawn from before Toro, which the enemy immediately abandoned; and General Santocildes, having collected all his force at Belver, on the Rio Seco, commenced his retreat on Benevente, near which place the enemy's cavalry came up with that of the sixth army (about four hundred), and in the affair which followed we sustained some loss.

On the 19th instant Astorga surrendered, when the enemy had already reached La Baneza, from which place they have since retired, on hearing of the loss of that garrison, which was of such importance as to lead them into these operations. I have no doubt, from the direction they have taken, that they will now withdraw the garrison of Zamora, and entirely abandon the line of the Douro.

Astorga was commanded by a General of Brigade, was defended by a Lieutenant-Colonel of engineers, and the garrison was composed of two battalions of the 23d, and one of the first infantry of the line—in all one thousand two hundred effectives at the time of the surrender.

Astorga, August 29, 1812.—The enemy retired from La Baneza on hearing of the fall of Astorga, and took the direction of Zamora; they evacuated the latter place on the morning of the 27th, retiring by Toro towards Valladolid.

The Gallician army has again moved forward, and now occupies cantonments on the Esla, in the towns and villages near Villamanan.

Downing-Street, September 12, 1812.

LETTERS, of which the following are extracts, have been received by Earl Bathurst from Lieutenant-Colonel William Parker Carrol.

Zornoza, Aug. 24, 1812.—I HAVE the honour to acquaint you that, on the 13th inst. Gen. Rouget, with a force of nearly 3000 men, advanced from Durango to attack Bilboa. General Renovales took up a position on the left bank of the river, having his right on the heights of Bolueta and Ollargan, defending the new bridge of Bolueta; his reserve at Castrejana. As soon as the enemy's force was ascertained, General Renovales formed his plan of attack: part of the vanguard and Campillo's regiment were to pass the river at Portugalette, and proceed to the heights of Santo Domingo, to attack the enemy's right at day-break on the 14th, whilst General Porlier, with the vanguard, attacked the enemy, who were in possession of the two bridges in the town, and the troops at the bridge of Bolueta and the heights of Ollargan were to attack the enemy's left, which was strongly posted on the heights of Begona and El Morro.

At three o'clock on the morning of the 14th, the attack commenced with great vigour, and, after a heavy fire of four hours, the enemy was driven from the bridges of the town, and from the heights of Begona and Morro; and at nine o'clock, they commenced a precipitate retreat towards Zornoza, pursued by General Renovales's division, and the vanguard, headed by Porlier: had the troops which were to have attacked the enemy's right, arrived at the appointed time, the victory would have been most complete, and probably General Rouget, with the greater part of his troops, would have been cut off from Durango. Their loss on this occasion far exceeded ours, which was twenty killed and fifty wounded. It was highly gratifying to see the steadiness of the newly-raised troops of General Renovales's division. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on their Chief, in whom they place the greatest confidence, and who is indefatigable in his exertions to complete and organise his division.

Since the 15th we occupied Galdacano and Zornoza, our advance close to Durango, which point the enemy have strengthened, having two guns on the bridge of Yurreta, and occupying several houses in the town; they have also an encampment on their left of the town, on the heights of Santa Lucia and Betuno.

On the night of the 20th, we received intelligence that the enemy were moving to attack us, and that a column had marched to Orduna, the high road from which to Bilboa joins the road from Zornoza to Bilboa, about a mile from the latter town. General Mendizabal determined to fall back and wait the enemy on the left bank of the river, in nearly the same position as that occupied by General Renovales on the 14th instant.

On the night of the 21st the enemy advanced from Durango in three columns, two by Zornoza, the other by Villaro, with a view of possessing themselves of the heights that led from Arrigorriaga, and flanked those of Bolueta, which was the right and the key of our position. Renovales's division occupied from the heights of Bolueta to those of Olaviaga, which supported our left, covering the bridges of St. Anton, the wooden bridge, and the bridge of boats.

At day-break on the morning of the 22d, General Mendizabel, with part of the vanguard, proceeded to attack this column, directing that the division of Iberia should meet us at Arrigorriaga. Dispositions were made, which seemed to ensure the destruction of this column. The enemy on finding that we were in possession of the bridge of Arrigorriaga and roads leading to Bilboa, changed their direction, and, by a most rapid march, favoured by the thickness of the woods, effected their junction with the second column, which was destined to make a simultaneous attack upon the bridge of Bolueta. General Mendizabal, with the vanguard, and Longa's division, arrived in time to resist the enemy's attack; their principal efforts were to force the bridge of Bolueta, which was defended in the most gallant manner; the enemy suffering considerable loss without being able to gain a foot of ground; their efforts on the left of our line proved equally unsuccessful.

General Renovales, at the head of his brave peasant soldiers, met their attack at every point: the enemy attempted in vain to force the two bridges of the town, and that of boats; night coming on the enemy retired to his position on the heights of St. Domingo el Morro and Begona. Arrangements were made for a combined attack upon the enemy's position, but finding that he had, upon being attacked by

Renovales, who crossed the river in front of the heights of Banderas, early in the night, commenced his retreat, no time was lost in pursuing him, and, notwithstanding the great advantage he had in point of time, from the rapidity with which the division of Iberia marched, we came up with him near the town of Zornoza, and attacked his rear with such vigour, that his retreat became a confused and disorderly flight; insomuch that they did not avail themselves, as they might have done, of several strong positions which the road from Zornoza to Durango presents. At one of the strongest of these positions they made an effort to stand, but the gallantry of the Commandant-General Longa, who at the head of his troops led the attack, animating them by his example, who charged the enemy with a few cavalry and a small body of infantry, obliged him to abandon this position, and fly for safety to the town of Durango.

The enemy's loss has been very considerable; we have taken some horses and prisoners. As yet I am unable to give you a detail of this victory, as my attention was occupied on our right, and in the pursuit of the enemy with the division of Iberia.

The General-in-Chief has not yet received the details from the commanders of divisions.

This victory has been highly creditable to the Spanish army. The advantages which will result, and the confidence it inspires in this newly-raised army, will, I have no doubt, produce the very best effects. The enemy's force appears to have been from five to six thousand. We understand, from prisoners and deserters, that Rouget, Duvernette, and another General, lately from France, commanded in this action.

On board His Majesty's Ship Venerable, off Portugalette, Aug. 26, 1812.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that we have just received information that Caffarelli, who is much exasperated at the failure and defeat of Rouget, has marched a force of from two thousand five hundred to three thousand men to Durango, to reinforce Rouget, and that they purpose making another attack upon Bilboa.

I am returning to join Gen. Mendizabal.—The troops are in the highest spirits.

Admiralty-Office, September 12, 1812.

Extracts of letters from the Captains of His Majesty's ships named in the margin, addressed to Vice-Admiral Sawyer, Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's ships and vessels at Halifax, and transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq.*

His Majesty's ship Acasta, at Sea, July 24, 1812.

I BEG to acquaint you, that His Majesty's ship Acasta, under my command, fell in with, and captured this day, in latitude 44, 15 N. and longitude 62, 30 W. after a short chase, the American privateer brig Curlew, pierced for twenty guns, but having only sixteen on board, with a complement of 172 men.

His Majesty's Sloop Colibri, Cape Sable, bearing West 12 *Leagues, July* 26, 1812.

I BEG leave to acquaint you, that on Sunday at eight A. M. we descried two ships to the northward, and a schooner to the S. E. the former apparently steering a course for Halifax; hauled up in chase of the schooner; at noon exchanged numbers with His Majesty's schooner Bream; wore in chase of the ships to the northward, which we found had hauled up for us, the headmost evidently a man of war with an American ensign, and pendant flying; she soon tacked and made sail from us, with a bark, her prize; we continued closing with her, and at a quarter before three o'clock we came alongside, and the action became general, and at three they called out for quarter; brought too, and took possession of the American ship privateer Catherine, from Boston, out eight days, and had taken nothing but the said bark: she is a beautiful and well-equipped ship, pierced for sixteen guns, mounting fourteen long six-pounders, and a complement of eighty-eight men, commanded by Francis A. Burnham; she had one man killed, and one wounded; her men ran below, which accounts for their suffering so small a loss.

* Acasta, Colibri, Emulous.

His Majesty's Sloop Emulous, at Sea, July 31, 1812.

HIS Majesty's sloop under my command, fell in with, yesterday evening, the American privateer brig Gossamer, of fourteen carriage guns, with one hundred men, and after a short chace came up with and captured her: she left Boston on the 24th instant, had made one capture, the ship Mary Anne, of Greenock, from Jamaica bound to Quebec.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the North Riding of Yorshire.

Sir Bellingham Reginald Graham, Bart. to be Deputy Lieut. Dated July 25, 1812.
3d Regiment of Yorth York Local Militia.—Thomas Barker, Esq. to be Captain, vice Pitt, resigned. Dated August 14, 1812.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Dorset.

Western Battalion of Dorsetshire Local Militia.—Lieutenant George Frampton to Quarter-Master, vice Wright, resigned. Dated August 31, 1812.
Dorsetshire Yeomanry Cavalry.—Cornet George Morant to be Lieutenant, vice Pitfield, resigned. Dated August 27, 1812.

Downing-Street, September 14, 1812.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is an extract, has been this day received at Earl Bathurst's Office, addressed to his Lordship by General the Marquis of Wellington, dated Madrid, August 18, 1812.

JOSEPH BUONAPARTE retired from Ocana on the 16th instant, and his army are in march towards Valencia. The enemy have abandoned Toledo, which has been taken possession of by a party of the Guerillas of El Medico.

Since the capture of the Retiro, the garrison of Guadalaxara, consisting of seven hundred men, has surrendered to the Empecinado by capitulation, on nearly the same terms as those which I granted to the garrison of the Retiro.

By reports from Major-General Clinton, I learn that a part of the remains of the army of Portugal had moved forward from the neighbourhood of Burgos, and some of their detachments were understood to be in Valladolid on the 14th instant, General Santocildes having withdrawn the troops of the army of Gallicia which occupied that town. Some of their detachments were likewise on the right of the Pisuerga.

I had expected they would make this movement as soon as I should get the troops together, when I undertook the march upon Madrid.

By accounts from Lieut.-Gen. Sir Rowland Hill of the 12th, it appears that Gen. Drouet had drawn in his right from La Guarena, but he still held Hornachos.

By accounts from Cadiz to the 6th instant, it appears that General Villatte had returned to the blockade. General Ballasteros had taken three hundred prisoners at Ossuna; and by the reports of the position of the troops, it appears that the road to Gibraltar is again open to him.

Admiralty-Office, September 15, 1812.

Extract of a Letter from Captain J. G. Bremer, of His Majesty's Sloop Bermuda, dated off Boulogne the 11*th instant, to Vice-Admiral Foley, and transmitted by the last mentioned officer to John Wilson Croker, Esq.*

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that this morning, at daylight, I saw a lugger in the north west, having French colours flying, chased by the Dwarf cutter and Pioneer schooner, the latter vessel far astern.

At ten o'clock the lugger made an ineffectual attempt to cross the Bermuda's bow, and did not surrender till he had received several broadsides of grape, from this vessel.

The utmost gallantry was displayed by every officer and man employed in the boats of the Dwarf and Pioneer, and the animated zeal and laborious exertions of Lieutenant Gordon and those who remained on board the cutter, exceed all praise.

The prize privateer is the Le Bon Genie of Boulogne, having on board sixteen guns (four only mounted) and sixty men; she sailed from Boulogne last night, and had not made any captures.

The enemy made a desperate resistance, and his loss has been severe, there being three killed and sixteen wounded, most of them severely.

War-Office, September 15, 1812.

4th Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Lieutenant John Dexter, from the 21st Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, without purchase.—Surgeon Robert Pyper, from the 13th Light Dragoons, to be Surgeon, vice Wylde, appointed to the 4th Dragoons.

13th Regiment of Light Dragoons—Surgeon William Caldwell, from the 1st Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Pyper, appointed to the 4th Dragoon Guards.

14th do.—Samuel Rolfe, Esq. to be Paymaster, vice Flanegan, who resigns.

15th do.—Cornet Henry Lane to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Carpenter, promoted.

19th do.—J. Hammersley, gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Skelton, who retires.

3d Regiment of Foot Guards—Hospital-Mate John Lonsdale to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Jeffries, who resigns.

1st Regiment of Foot—Surgeon Thomas Forster, from the 9th Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Caldwell, appointed to the 13th Light Dragoons.

2d do.—David Griffith, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Garrett, promoted in the 2d Garrison Battalion.

3d do.—Hospital-Mate Alexander Bremner to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Browne, appointed to the 4th Dragoon Guards.

4th do.—Assistant-Surgeon Joseph Desailly, from the 58th Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Hill, promoted.

8th do.—Captain Thomas Evans to be Major, without purchase, vice Battersby, promoted in the Glengary Fencibles.

To be Captains of Companies, without purchase.

Lieutenant James H. Eustace, vice Macdonnell, promoted in the Glengary Fencibles.—Lieutenant John Goldrisk, vice Evans.

To be Lieutenants, without purchase.

Ensign Wainford Ridge, vice Leddell, promoted.—Ensign Robert Spiers, vice Eustace.—Ensign Robert D. Taylor, vice Goldrisk.

To be Ensigns, without purchase.

Alexander Greig, Gent. vice Ridge.—Thomas Russell, Gent. vice Spiers.—James O. Flanagan, Gent. vice Charleton, promoted in the 89th Foot.—Henry Clarence Scarman, Gent. vice Taylor.

9th do.—Assistant-Surgeon John Williams, from the 52d Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Forster, appointed to the 1st Foot.

10th do.—W. Ridsdale Bustin, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Supple, promoted.

15th do.—Ensign J. T. Quill to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Stevens, who resigns.—James Smith, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Quill.

23d do.—Cudbert French, gent. to be 2d Lieut. by purchase, vice Curties, who retires.

26th do.—Brevet Lieut.-Colonel the Honourable H. R. Pakenham, from the 7th West India Regiment, to be Lieut-Colonel, by purchase, vice Maxwell, who retires.

31st do.—Ensign —— Eager to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Butler, who retires.

32d do.—Hospital-Mate James Knox to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Jones, promoted in the 38th Foot.

36th do.—Ensign W. H. Robertson to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Murchison, promoted.—Gentleman Cadet James Cromie, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, vice Robertson.

38th do.—Ensign John Wheatley to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Waddington, who resigns.—Assistant-Surgeon Dillon Jones, from the 32d Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Donohoe, promoted.

40th do.—Ensign Thomas Campbell to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Queade, promoted.—Assistant-Surgeon William Jones, from the 95th Foot to be Surgeon, vice Boatflower, promoted.

42d do.—Surgeon Alexander M'Lachlan, from the 71st Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Erley, promoted.

44th do.—Ensign Richard Perry to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Austen, who resigns.

45th do.—Captain Marcus Richardson, from the 63d Foot, to be a Captain of a Company, vice Robinson, who exchanges.

46th do.—Captain Archibald Campbell to be Major, without purchase, vice Campbell, promoted in the 3d West India Regiment.

50th do.—Brevet Major Herman Stapleton to be Major, vice Armstrong, deceased. Lieutenant V. R. Lovett to be Captain of a Company, vice Stapleton.—Ensign John W. Plunket to be Lieutenant, vice Lovett.

52d do.—Assistant Surgeon Thomas Walker to be Surgeon, vice Maling, promoted. Hospital-Mate William Macartney to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Williams, promoted in the 9th Foot.

58th do.—Ensign James Whyte to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Hill, promoted in the 89th Foot.—James William Young, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Whyte.—Hospital-Mate Charles St. John to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Desailly, promoted in the 4th Foot.

To be Captains of Companies, without purchase.

59th do.—Lieutenant Alexander Mancor.—Lieut. John Belches, from the 4th Foot.

To be Lieutenants, without purchase.

Ensign Edward Mitchell.—Ensign Paterson O'Hara.—Ensign Charles N. Vevers.—Ensign Hugh Robison.

To be Ensigns, without purchase.

Alexander Howard, Gent.—Edmund P. Duncan, Gent. vice Mitchell.— . . . . Edwards, Gent. vice O'Hara.—Peter Robertson, Gent. vice Vevers.—George Dixon, Gent. vice Robison.

To be Lieutenants, without purchase.

60th do.—Ensign James Kent, vice Hughes, promoted.—Ensign J. W. Patterson, vice Trumback, promoted.

To be Ensigns, without purchase.

Joseph Stewart, Gent. vice Kent.—John Hay Crawford, Gent. vice Patterson.

61st do.—Hospital-Mate D. M'Loughlin to be Assist.-Surgeon, vice Fisher, deceased.

63d do.—Captain John Robinson, from the 45th Foot, to be a Captain of a Company, vice Richardson, who exchanges.

To be Ensigns, without purchase.

67th Regiment of Foot—Lieutenant Charles Rainsford, from the Royal Westminster Middlesex Militia.—Ensign Lucius French, from the Armagh Militia, vice Bradford, deceased.

71st do.—Ensign Charles Moorhead to be Lieutenant, vice Dillon, deceased.—Edward Bovill, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Moorhead.—Assistant-Surgeon A. Stewart, from the 88th Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Macklachlan, appointed to the 42d Foot.

72d do.—Ensign James Gowan to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Bell, promoted.—George Mackay, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Gowan.

88th do.—Ensign H. P. Delmé to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Weir, who retires.—Hospital-Mate Andrew Gregg to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Stewart, promoted in the 71st Foot.

To be Captains of Companies, without purchase.

89th do.—Lieutenant William Hill, from the 58th Foot.—Lieutenant Ware Adamson, from the 3d West India Regiment.

To be Lieutenants.

Ensign and Adjutant Patrick Agnew.—Ensign J. S. Reynolds.—Ensign Allen Stuart.—Ensign Robert Chapman.

To be Ensigns.

—— Hewetson, Gent. vice Reynolds.—William Saunders, Gent. vice Stuart.—William Windham Phelan, vice Chapman.

91st do.—John Burcham, Gent. by purchase, vice Macdougall, promoted.—Ensign D. Van Maghen, from the Renfrew Militia, without purchase.

95th do.—Hospital-Mate Robert H. Hett to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Jones, promoted in the 40th Foot.

3d West India Regiment—William D. Barclay, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Ridsdall, removed from the service.

To be Lieutenants.

2d Garrison Battalion—Lieutenant Roger Finnan, from the 59th Foot, vice Kelly, appointed to the 8th Royal Veteran Battalion.—Ensign Robert Garrett, from the 2d Foot, vice Hehl, appointed to the 73d Foot.

8th Royal Veteran Battalion—Lieutenant Richard Kelly, from the 2d Garrison Battalion, to be Lieutenant.

Royal Newfoundland Fencibles—Charles Davis, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Kemble, promoted in the Glengary Fencibles.

Nova Scotia Fencibles—Edward Davidson, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Shaw, promoted in the Glengary Fencibles.